

MARCH



"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Whole No. 900

soon there, and the former, who is  
man of rare qualities and virtu-  
ties, at once into my sympathies, with  
a thought entirely ignorant of my  
real reasons?

I directed her to prepare the warm  
water, to wash my arm, and place the  
ring, ring, &c. and afterwards to fur-  
nish me some of the most noble  
flowers, which were in the night  
garden, in pots, in full bloom, and  
to bring me in another one. I then  
went to my library, while my orders  
being carried into effect, to entertain  
myself the following thoughts, and the  
result to me, painful cases, &c.

1. I should not feel weary

INTERVIEW WITH OMAR RASHA

[illegible]

community, displayed by the Chinese Communist Party, who have even taken down the family name of the person who publicly denounced the party, and unlike the Japanese, any of those that have come out of the shadows to serve just as well for the memorial Emperor of China as the former Emperor of China's Ashika. But incidentally of the false memories they had left on my mind, I remember that I found it somewhat difficult to see the men that I was working in

There is a kindly good humor in him in his own home and

puts you at your ease, because he feels that he is so—not merely a soldier, but a man, not an automaton, but a human being, with a *thymus*, though without the final instant of edginess. On a longer acquaintance you discover that the radiance of his face bear the impression of clean energy, and even of radiance there is a massiveness about the features, even, that nothing save a struggle with time could have pro-

If there be any truth in pure  
one would say that his whole in-  
was lodged in his forehead. In  
fits of excitement, when his eyes  
under the cover of his eyebrows,  
they sometimes do even in ordi-  
nary conversation, his appearance remind  
more of a roused lion than any  
I ever saw. His manner is that  
of a polished gentleman—his courtesy  
and his patience inexhaustible—

serration, even upon topics which could suppose possessed but little for him, bear evidence of great and varied information. I was ed by his accurate knowledge of home politics, though when ng on the subject with an Eng- he shows some diffidence in ncing his opinion, and generally his remarks into an interrogatory Regarding her foreign relations,

worth one shilling and wears his



wagon and team equal to two shillings a day, by going over a rough road, to avoid a plank road, "toll of a shilling, less just two and sixpence by the open road."

The laborer, who wastes half his strength in working all day with a dull saw, because he cannot give a shilling, or afford an hour to get it sharpened, will waste at least twenty-five cents per day, or six dollars per month.

**Why do Teeth Decay.**—All the theories that, time and again, have been advanced in answer to this inquiry, have long since vanished before the true doctrine of the action of external corrosive agents. The great and all-powerful destroyer of the human teeth is acid, vegetable or mineral, and it matters not whether that acid is formed in the mouth by the decomposition of particles of food left between and around the teeth, or whether it is applied directly to the organs dissolved, corroded, and the tooth destroyed. Much, very much of the decay in teeth may be attributed to the corrosive effects of acetic acid, which is not only in common use as a condiment in the form of vinegar, but is generated by the decay and decomposition of any and every variety of vegetable matter. When we consider how very few persons comparatively take special pains to remove every particle of food from between and around their teeth after eating, can we wonder that diseased teeth are so common, and that their early loss is so frequently deplored?

**Practical Dentist.**—The experience of all demonstrates that a regular systematic business is essential to the health, happiness, contentment, and usefulness of man. Without it he is uneasy, nervous, and wretched. His desires have no fixed aim, his ambition no high and noble end. He is the sport of visionary dreams and idle fancies—a looker on where all are busy, a drone in the hive of industry, a snapper in the field of enterprise and labor. If such were the lot of the feeble and helpless only, it were less to be deplored, but it is often the curse and doom of those who have the power to do without the will to act, and who need that quality which makes so many others, but the want of which makes them in the quantity of vigor and resolution. Business is the grand regulator of life.

Man must know many things before he is able truly and judiciously to judge of another, or of his own actions.

**Snow Storm in the Olden Time.**—The year 1717 is memorable in the history of New England, on account of the unusual quantity of snow which fell February 20th and 24th of that year. In those two storms the earth was covered with snow from ten to fifteen feet and in some places twenty feet deep. Many houses of one story were buried and in numerous cases, paths were dug from house to house under the snow drifts. The visits were made by means of snow shoes, the wearers having first stepped out of their chamber windows. One gentleman wishing to visit his "lady love," walked three miles with snow shoes and entered her residence as he had left his own, namely: by the chamber window. He was cordially received, as he was the first person the family had seen from abroad for a week! Cotton Martineau has left manuscript account of "this great snow" and the many marvels and prodigies attending it.

**Kossuth Going to Turkey.**—A correspondent at Paris has the following:

"I am assured, the influence and credit of Louis Kossuth are growing hourly at Constantinople and I have received letters from London which amply confirm that statement. The Hungarian General Vetter, felt himself called upon to offer his services to the Porte, without having previously informed Kossuth of his intention. After having unhesitatingly addressed V. Pacha, General Vetter repeated his overtures to the Turkish Ambassador at London. The gentleman replied 'It is not to operation of a few individual Hungarians that we desire, but the support of the Hungarian nation, and since in the opinion of our Government, Mr. Kossuth alone appears to be the real representative of that brave people, all you have to do is to lay your application before him. If he desire if you shall be sent to Turkey, and will there meet with a most cordial reception.'

Mr. Winthrop, in his recent lecture before the charitable Mechanic Association, made this remark in regard to a printing office as a good school:

"There is an atmosphere in a printing office which, somehow or other, puts notions into boys' heads too—an atmosphere which is very apt to make quick blood run quicker, and impulsive hearts beat higher, and active brains work harder, until those who were only intended to set up types for other people's thoughts, are suddenly found insisting on having other people to set up types for their thoughts."

## THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1854.

Lay & Brother, are the authorized Agents to receive and receipt for advertising for this paper in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.

**MAIL FEATURES.**—The late heavy rains and consequent high waters, has caused a greater number of mail failures than we have noticed for years; and of course a corresponding hindrance in the transmission of papers and letters from this to any other point. We hope the non-arrival of our paper will be attributed by its patrons to the proper cause, and not to any neglect on our part.

**STATE DEBTS.**—The Richmond Examiner says that the present State debt of Virginia amounts to twenty-seven millions of dollars, and that the appropriations solicited at the present session amount to fifteen millions more. This the Examiner thinks will produce more than a frown upon the brows of the honest tax payers of Virginia; but frowns seem to have no more effect upon modern Legislators than did the grass thrown by the old man at the boy in his apple tree. The people of other States as well as Virginia have long since proven themselves to be both forgetful and forgiving. Perhaps the most effectual way to make these frowns available in producing reform of legislative abuses would be to hold the elections for new members immediately after adjournment.

The State debt of Alabama is not so alarming at present, and there has been very justly more complaint at the partiality of appropriations than the amount. While the State has been made to aid the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, (running a short distance in the State and chiefly beneficial to Mississippi and Tennessee) to the amount of half a million, a similar loan was denied to the Selma and Tennessee road, running through the heart of the State, increasing the taxable value of real estate perhaps ten times the amount of the other, and interesting directly or indirectly every tax payer in the State. But the members in this section are not to blame; they voted generally for both, and especially did all in their power for the Selma Road. The people would no doubt have been contented, if aid had been refused to all, or an equal and reasonable amount extended to all roads in actual progress of construction.

The following paragraph respecting the manner in which appropriations are carried through, is copied from the same paper; and we are sorry to say that such a mode of legislation is practiced in this and many other States as well as Virginia. So long as this "Bunkum" and "leg-rolling" system is practiced the legislation will be unwise, partial, uncertain and unjust; but radical reforms are seldom introduced until abuses become intolerable.

"He who has closely observed the legislation of Virginia for several years, will not be at a loss for the reason why extra or long sessions result in large appropriations. He will have observed, that for the first two or three months of the sitting of a new Legislature, nothing is done; and that for the rest of the time, every species of legislation that members choose to ask for is carried through, as a matter of course. The explanation is easy. Legislation has got to be a system of mutual favors between members—a system of swapping 'my support of your bill' for your support of my bill. A member cannot sustain his vote at home, in favor of millions of dollars of appropriations, unless his own 'little bill' is carried along with the general batch. Hence such a thing as a general policy for the whole State is no longer known. The legislation of the State has got to be nothing but a medley of partial measures, local in their scope and intent, and as conflicting and annihilating in their general effect as the combats in the famous Tikeen fight where nothing was left but the tails of what were the semblance of perfect animals."

**DEATHS.**—We gather the following statistics of Benton County from the U. S. Census for 1850, the reception of which was mentioned in our last: of course the population &c., has considerably augmented since that date.

There were in 1850, 6,824 white males—6,893 white females—2 free colored males and one free colored female—1,874 male slaves and 1,829 female slaves, making a total population of 17,163. Improved farms, 74,951 acres, unimproved, 131,603—cash value of farms, \$1,301,300—value of farming implements and machinery, 115,990—value of live stock \$388,410—bushels of wheat raised, 11,168, of corn, 550,336—bales of ginned cotton 5,995.

From the same volume the following interesting general statistics are selected:

There are almost three millions of square miles in the United States. The Territorial extent of the Republic is nearly ten times as large as that of Great Britain and France combined! It is only one-sixth less than the Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Republics of Europe. The American Republic is equal in extent to the Roman Empire, or that of Alexander!

In 1761 the Colonial population of the United States was one fourth of a million. In 1749 it was one million and

and had doubled in fifty years. In 1775 there were two million eight hundred thousand. This was almost two hundred per cent. in twenty-five years. In 1790, there was taken, for the first time, an accurate census making the population of the "seventeen" United States and Territories, 3,929,827. In 1800 there were 5,305,925 inhabitants and twenty-one States and Territories. In 1810 a population of 7,339,814, and twenty-five States and Territories. In 1820, 9,638,181 inhabitants, and twenty-seven States and Territories. In 1830 12,866,020 inhabitants and twenty-eight States and Territories. In 1840, 17,069,453, and thirty States and Territories. In 1850, there were 23,191,877 inhabitants of the United States and thirty-six States and Territories.

The slaves were estimated as follows: In 1775, 500,000; in 1790, 697,897; in 1800, 893,041; in 1810, 1,191,365; in 1820, 1,538,093; in 1830, 2,009,043; in 1840, 2,487,455; in 1850, 3,204,313. The free persons of color have increased from 59,000, in 1790, to 434,495, in 1850.

There are in the United States 7 inhabitants to the square mile; in Massachusetts, 137; in Rhode Island, 122; in New York, 67; Virginia, 23; South Carolina, 23.

The number of Representatives in Congress have been as follows, previous to 1790, 65; in 1790, 106 Representatives; 1800, 142; 1810, 183, 1820, 213; 1830, 222; 1840, 223; in 1850, 234.

The tables showing where all the citizens in the United States were born, is a curious one. The citizens of the United States born in Germany, amount to 573,225; born in Ireland, 961,710; in England, 276,675; in Scotland, 70,550. The number of citizens, born in foreign countries amount to 2,310,829. In South Carolina we have 921 citizens born in England; 4,031 born in Ireland; 651 in Scotland, 2,180 in Germany; 276 in France; 407 in Massachusetts; 228 in Connecticut; 684 in New York; 1,621 in Virginia; and 6,173 in North Carolina.

There are in the United States 3,362,142 dwelling houses. Deaf and dumb whites 9,128; blind 8,078; idiotic 14,257. Deaf and dumb slaves 531; blind slaves 1387; idiotic slaves, 1,182. It would seem from this statement, that the slave or negro is not so liable to these infirmities as the white persons are.

The population of the cities.—New 515,547; Philadelphia, 340,045; Baltimore, 169,084; Boston, 136,881; Cincinnati, 115,436; New Orleans, 116,375; Charleston, 42,985; Washington, 40,091; Mobile, 20,515; Louisville 43,194; St. Louis, 42,367.

In England out of 121,083 persons who were married there in 1839, there were 40,587 men, and 58,959 women who could not write. In the United States there are 1,053,420 persons who cannot read and write. Of these 195,114, are foreigners, and 858,306 natives. In North Carolina 80,423. In Massachusetts, 26,345.—Four million of children were going to school in the United States in 1850! This speaks well for the cause of education in our Republic.

**GREAT FRESHET.**—We learn from travelers, that the rain which fell Saturday and Sunday night 25th Feb., caused the greatest rise in the Tallapoosa river, and other streams in this County, and also in Carroll and other Counties in Georgia, that has been known for thirty years. The Tallapoosa river is said to have been at least 3 or 4 feet higher than it has been known for many years.

We have heard also of considerable damage to bridges, Mills, &c.

We extract the following additional particulars from the Rome, (Ga.) Southern, the only paper received for several days, and we fear it will be some time before the mails will resume their regular arrivals and departures:

### THE FRESHET.

Rome, for the last few days, has been "half seas over." We hope no one will conceive the idea, from the above quotation, that our citizens have been drunk for a week. We don't mean that; but simply that we have been flooded, overflowed, inundated, submerged by the waters of the Etowah and Oostanoma rivers. Our little city has presented the appearance of a modern Venice, as well as modern Rome. Our citizens go from shop to shop, not in Gondolas, as the ladies do in Venice, but in dugouts. Dry Goods and Groceries, of all kinds, have taken a considerable rise, having been moved to the upper shelves. The back water around Mr. Mcay's Hard Ware Store has been appropriately named "Sweet Water Lake" from the fact that several liveheads of Mergansers have been desolved there. Maj. Black has a very large cellar full of grog, with which he proposes to treat all who will honor him with a call. It is unfortunate that the Major neglected to stop the bung-holes in his barrels. Our neighbor, the Courier, has shared the fate of his down town partners, and we looked every moment to see the platform of the editor give way; but by making a slight change

in his position, he was enabled to maintain his ground, [water.] The Southern occupies high ground, and, consequently, escaped the inconvenience of our less fortunate contemporary. It is now proposed to change the name of the South West end of town from Pittsburg to Amsterdam. The freshet was an inch and a half higher than it was in 1851. Many a man, who has recently cleared land on the rivers, has had his logs rolled with very little trouble. The water is rapidly subsiding. We have heard of no accidents thus far.

### INCIDENTS OF THE FRESHET.

**Mr. Smith's New bridge.**—The new bridge recently built by Wm. R. Smith, across the Etowah river gave way with a crash, on Monday and floated down the river. Our citizens assembled at the lower bridge, suspecting that the floating one would carry it away. As it reached the spot, it broke in two and harmlessly floated under. "Three cheers for Pennington," rent the air. We understand that Mr. Smith, with his characteristic energy and enterprise, has determined to rebuild it.

**State Road Bridge.**—Some mischievous fellow reported on Monday morning that a telegraphic dispatch had been received to the effect that the State Road Bridge, near Cartersville, had washed away, and was coming rapidly down the river. The boys determined to enjoy the sport of seeing that pass, and accordingly congregated at the Etowah bridge for that purpose. After waiting nearly all day in the cold wind and anxious expectation, it finally leaked out that a hoax had been practiced upon them. Those who had been so "tuck in" then concluded to leave.

### POSTSCRIPT.

The Superintendent of the Rome Rail Road has just returned from an examination of the damage done to the track by the late freshet, and he has taken care to say that it will be about ten days before the cars will run again.

### Southerner.

Mr. Editor:

I noticed an article in your paper of the 21st February, over the signature of West Benton, asking me to become a candidate for County Surveyor in Benton County. I hereby acknowledge the obligation I am under, to the writer and numerous other friends—but say to them and the public that I am no aspirant for office, and further I think it too soon for a man to declare himself a candidate, it being near eight months before the election. But I will let the voters hear from me hereafter on the subject.

I hereby inform the public that I am prepared to execute all the requisitions, made on me to Survey land, and will do it as correct and as satisfactory as any man, and my charges only half the amount charged by the County Surveyor.

THOS. R. MANGHAM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

### SENATE.

Mr. Houston again resumed his remarks in opposition to the Nebraska bill, deprecating a repeal of the compromise of 1820, which he would regard as fatal to the South.

After he had concluded, the amendment to the 14th section was adopted, by yeas, 35 and nays 10.

The question was then taken on the following amendment of Mr. Douglas to wit: strike out from the last clause of the 15th section the following words:

"That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere in the United States, except the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was superceded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is hereby declared inoperative."

And insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Which being inconsistent with the principle of non intervention by Congress with slavery in the State and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the 'compromise measures,' is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

On this amendment the yeas and nays having been demanded, it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Broadhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones, of Iowa, Jones, of Tennessee, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Sebastian, Shidell, Stuart,

Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs, Waller, Williams.—35.  
Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Everett, Fish, Foot, Houston, Eward, Sumner, Wade.—10.

### WHAT IS NEBRASKA?

The Free soil address of Messrs. Chase Samner & Co. contains the following description of the boundaries and dimensions of Nebraska Territory.

"From the South western corner of Missouri pursue the parallel of 36 deg. 30' min. North latitude westwardly across the Arkansas, across the North fork of Canadian, to North eastern Texas, then follow the North eastern boundary of Texas to the Western limit of New Mexico; then proceed along that Western line to its Northern termination; then again turn westwardly, and follow the Northern line of New Mexico to the crest of the Rocky Mountains; then ascend northwardly along the crest of that mountain range to the line which separates the United States from the British possessions in North America, on the 43rd parallel of North latitude; then pursue your course eastwardly along that line to the White Earth river, which falls into the Missouri from the North; descend that river to its confluence with the Missouri; descend the Missouri, along the Western boundary of Minnesota, of Iowa, of Missouri, to the point where it ceases to be a boundary line, and enters the State in which it gives its name; then continue your southward course along the Western limit of the State to the point from which you set out. You have now made the circuit of the proposed Territory of Nebraska. You have traversed the distance of more than three thousand miles. You have traced the outline of an area of four hundred and eighty-five thousand square miles; more than twelve times as great as that of Ohio.

This immense region, occupying the very heart of the North American continent, and larger by 33 thousand square miles, than all the existing Free States, excluding California—this immense region, well watered and fertile, through which the Middle and Northern routes from the Atlantic to the Pacific must pass—this immense region, embracing all the unorganized territory of the nation, except the comparatively insignificant district of Indian territory North of Red River and between Arkansas and Texas—is the subject matter of the bill now pending before Congress.

### NEAPOLEON'S EXPEDITION TO RUSSIA.

The Intelligent Paris correspondent of the N. York Journal of Commerce, in one of his recent letters, makes the following reference to the expedition of the first Napoleon against Russia. The facts are derived from the authentic narrative in M. Villenar's book on the subject.

When Napoleon advanced (May 1812) in his expedition against Russia, the Emperor Alexander, who was at that period without any continental alliance, but united to his people by all sympathies and common interest of religion and race sojournd with apparent confidence at Wilna. Napoleon held his European court—a court thronged with Kings and Royal Princes—at Dresden; all Germany seemed to adhere or submit to his enterprise. Alexander gave not the least sign of alarm or concession. Napoleon instructed his ambassador at St. Petersburg, General Lauriston, to request an audience of the czar at Wilna in order to speak of peace. On refusal Napoleon deputed the Count de Narbonne to Wilna, as the bearer of his ultimatum which was—the renunciation by Russia of all trade with England—the strict observance of the continental blockade. Narbonne was an old and favorite acquaintance of Alexander; he was therefore indulged and graciously received for an hour. The czar at once apprised the count that he would not yield a title; he laid before him a map of the Russian empire, holding this language:

"I do not harbor any illusions, I know that your Emperor is a great general; but, as you may see, I have, for me space and time; all that surface is hostile to you; there is no corner of it to which I will not repair—no spot however remote, which I will not defend rather than conclude a dishonorable peace. I do not attack, but I shall never lay down my arms so long as a foreign soldier is kept on the Russian soil." Narbonne carried back to Napoleon the conviction that the czar was not to be shaken—that his plan of defence was formed and fixed. Napoleon betrayed some surprise; he remarked with some vehemence—"Russia is under a fatality of ruin, her destiny must be accomplished."

On reaching Vitepsk, on the Dwina, 280 miles from Moscow, he said exultingly to Narbonne—"Well, are you still persuaded of the inflexibility of the czar's determination?" The Count replied—"Sire the czar, as you know spread before me the map of his vast empire, and showed me how far he was yet very far from that spot."

I believe that he meant what he

said; and moreover, that he cannot otherwise with impunity—considering what are the dispositions of his Boyards and his people. The grand army led by Napoleon comprised not less than half a million of troops, including eighty thousand horses, with thirteen hundred pieces of cannon; of the whole of this stupendous armament, only eighty thousand men escaped from Russia, and nearly half of these foreign auxiliaries.

### FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

#### PER CANADA AT BOSTON.

#### THE EXCITEMENT ON THE CONTINENT.

#### THE WELL KNOWN OF THE RUSSIANS AT THE BATTLE OF CITAIE.

PARIS, Feb. 2, P. M.—The *Assemblée Nationale* announces that M. de Kisseleff had to-day an interview with the Minister of the Foreign Affairs, and that the reply of the French Government to a demand for an explanation made by the Emperor of Russia was not such as to satisfy that minister, who accordingly demanded his passport.

M. de Kisseleff, in fact, received his reply yesterday, and was to quit Paris this evening.

The same paper adds, the proposals tending towards opening negotiations, of which Count Orloff was the bearer, have not been deemed acceptable, either in London or in Paris.

Advices from St. Petersburg, of the 24th ult., state that the czar will give instructions, while the operations against Turkey will be vigorously prosecuted on the Danube, and that he will wait a declaration of war from the Western Powers.

According to the Paris correspondent of the Chronicle, the French Government is now making bona fide preparations for war on a grand scale, and has decided to send an army of 50,000 men to the East, while England, it is said, will send 20,000.

The Herald of the second inst., states that the army estimates for the ensuing financial year, provides for an increase of 10,000 men, whilst the active forces of the royal navy are to be augmented to the extent of 10,000 seamen and 3,000 marines.

VIENNA, February 1, P. M.—The Russian regiments of the guard have received orders to leave for Riga and the Baltic provinces on the 1st of March.

KALAFAT, Jan. 29.—The Russian troops in Little Wallachia are closely encircling Kalafat.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—The war against Turkey will be vigorously prosecuted. Count Orloff's mission is reported in this sense.

According to the bulletin of O. M. Pash, the battle fought at Citala had cost the Turks 4,000 men killed and wounded, and Russians a loss of three or four times that amount. The victory was certainly on the side of the Turks, whose forces were by no means superior in number to those of the Russians.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post writes:

"I learn from an authentic source the object of Count Orloff's mission. He is charged to endeavor to bind Austria to Russia, and is empowered to demand secret pledges from Austria; or, at least, a favorable neutrality in the impending struggle. He is further instructed to persuade Austria to become the intermediary for the proposition of a counter project to that which Russia has at present under consideration; and to which it is, therefore, manifest she will not assent. The day after Count Orloff's arrival at Vienna, he received no one but Count Meyendorff. The next day he saw M. de Buol and the Emperor. With M. de Buol Count Orloff had a conversation that almost assumed the character of an altercation."

### THE FEELING IN RUSSIA, &c.

The Emperor had expressed himself in terms of disapprobation with respect to the treaty of neutrality concluded between Sweden and Denmark.

In all military circles at St. Petersburg, an immediate mobilization of the whole army was expected.

The Russians have commenced their march from Krajova, to attack Kalafat.

### THE BATTLE OF CITAIE.

The London Times gives the following particulars of the battle of Citala, from a private letter:

On Friday, the 6th of January, the Turkish troops, under the orders of Ishmail Pacha and Ahmed Pacha, marched to attack the Russians, who had fortified themselves in the village of Citala, which is about 5 hours march from Kalafat. The force of Ishmail Pacha was composed of three regiments of regular cavalry and one regiment of Bashibozuks, with six guns. Ahmed Pacha was stationed at some distance from the village, with some reserve troops, consisting of five battalions, and also six guns.

The Russian force in the village, consisting of three battalions of infantry, commanded by colonel Bonnégarde, three squadrons of hussars and two squadrons of Cossacks, with six guns.

The Turkish troops were, as we have seen, superior in number, but the position of the Russians was distributed in all the houses of the village, which is of great extent, and which is surrounded by a double ditch, rendered almost extremely perilous, as the enemy, being sheltered, were enabled to direct a murderous fire upon the Turks, without the latter being able to reply to it.

In spite of this evident disadvantage, Ishmail Pacha gave orders for the attack, and threw himself into the village, under a shower of balls fired from all the windows. At first, the Turks received no serious injury; but although the circumstances somewhat disorganized their attack, their impetuosity was by no means checked. In greater portion of the soldiers who had never before been exposed to musketry, nevertheless displayed an indomitable courage.

After a desperate struggle lasting for hours, the houses, and fought hand to hand with swords and bayonets. The massacre was frightful. The Russians in vain begged for quarter. In the fever of the fight, the Turks listen to nothing, and slaughter, without pity, all who fell under their hands. The Russian mail saloons of the Crimea, incorporated with the Russian army, in vain appealed to the character of Mahomedan soldiers. No quarter was given. The streets from this wholesale massacre, to add to the horrors of the scene, it may be stated, it is that a number of pigs which had been let loose were seen eating the dead bodies.

All who could escape the slaughter, took refuge in a rebuild at the head of the village, and thence commenced a murderous fire upon the Turks, who returned it vigorously, and not without receiving injury, and considerable injury from the Russian guns.

At last the enemy, incapable of further struggle, decided on abandoning the entrenchments. A number of Russian troops had already evacuated the place, when a colonel of Turkish cavalry came deavoring to oppose their passage. The Russians, finding themselves surrounded, and having no other means for escape, and no resource but death, terrible energy derived from despair, no other alternative but to conquer or die, recommenced the fight with desperation, and in vigorous *soltie* they succeeded in capturing two guns.

It should be stated that the Turkish troops, in the capture of the entrenchments, committed the inexcusable fault of not destroying the enemy's guns.

While the battle was going on in the village, twelve battalions of infantry of the Russian army, and a squadron of the cavalry, with sixteen pieces of cannon, were brought to the assistance of the besieged, and attempted to place the Turks between two fires. The formation of this was given to Ahmed Pacha, who, by a skillful manœuvre, directed his soldiers to the point, in order to prevent the junction with the besieged troops. For this movement he made use of three of his reserved battalions.

The advantage of the position was now on the side of the Turks, who were on ground which sloped towards the Russians; but the latter were three times greater in number than the Turks. In spite of Plymouth of this inequality, however, the Russians were entirely beaten, and fled in the greatest disorder. They were completely routed, a fact on which the Turks which does great honor to them, and establishes another important truth—that the Russian cannot cope with Turkish troops in equal field, and that they can only hope for any success when they have a much more powerful force than their enemy. Their losses these two simultaneous affairs amount to nearly 4,000 men, of whom are 50 superior officers, among the Turks had about 200 killed and 398 wounded, who were sent to the hospitals at Widdin, and it is hoped the greater part may be saved.

According to the opinion of some European officers now at Widdin, this affair is a most glorious one for the Turks, and, if not productive of any material result, will at least prove of great moral advantage to them.

On the next day the Russian attempted to reconquer the redoubt from which they had been driven in the night, but the appearance of Turkish battalions discouraged them from the attempt, and they beat a retreat.

At the time of the attack upon the village, the Turkish soldiers, particularly the Bashibozuks, committed the fault of stopping to pillage before being entirely assured of victory, and by this means, in despoiling the dead, obtained some trifling articles, much to the prejudice of the general interest. It is to be regretted that it has not been possible to derive all the advantage from this affair of which it is susceptible, at least so far as regards material benefit; but, as far as regards the moral effect, there is nothing to desire.

Ishmail Pacha fought like a lion.

Count Orloff's mission is reported in this sense. According to the bulletin of O. M. Pash, the battle fought at Citala had cost the Turks 4,000 men killed and wounded, and Russians a loss of three or four times that amount. The victory was certainly on the side of the Turks, whose forces were by no means superior in number to those of the Russians. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post writes: "I learn from an authentic source the object of Count Orloff's mission. He is charged to endeavor to bind Austria to Russia, and is empowered to demand secret pledges from Austria; or, at least, a favorable neutrality in the impending struggle. He is further instructed to persuade Austria to become the intermediary for the proposition of a counter project to that which Russia has at present under consideration; and to which it is, therefore, manifest she will not assent. The day after Count Orloff's arrival at Vienna, he received no one but Count Meyendorff. The next day he saw M. de Buol and the Emperor. With M. de Buol Count Orloff had a conversation that almost assumed the character of an altercation." THE FEELING IN RUSSIA, &c. The Emperor had expressed himself in terms of disapprobation with respect to the treaty of neutrality concluded between Sweden and Denmark. In all military circles at St. Petersburg, an immediate mobilization of the whole army was expected. The Russians have commenced their march from Krajova, to attack Kalafat. THE BATTLE OF CITAIE. The London Times gives the following particulars of the battle of Citala, from a private letter: On Friday, the 6th of January, the Turkish troops, under the orders of Ishmail Pacha and Ahmed Pacha, marched to attack the Russians, who had fortified themselves in the village of Citala, which is about 5 hours march from Kalafat. The force of Ishmail Pacha was composed of three regiments of regular cavalry and one regiment of Bashibozuks, with six guns. Ahmed Pacha was stationed at some distance from the village, with some reserve troops, consisting of five battalions, and also six guns. The Russian force in the village, consisting of three battalions of infantry, commanded by colonel Bonnégarde, three squadrons of hussars and two squadrons of Cossacks, with six guns. The Turkish troops were, as we have seen, superior in number, but the position of the Russians was distributed in all the houses of the village, which is of great extent, and which is surrounded by a double ditch, rendered almost extremely perilous, as the enemy, being sheltered, were enabled to direct a murderous fire upon the Turks, without the latter being able to reply to it. In spite of this evident disadvantage, Ishmail Pacha gave orders for the attack, and threw himself into the village, under a shower of balls fired from all the windows. At first, the Turks received no serious injury; but although the circumstances somewhat disorganized their attack, their impetuosity was by no means checked. In greater portion of the soldiers who had never before been exposed to musketry, nevertheless displayed an indomitable courage. After a desperate struggle lasting for hours, the houses, and fought hand to hand with swords and bayonets. The massacre was frightful. The Russians in vain begged for quarter. In the fever of the fight, the Turks listen to nothing, and slaughter, without pity, all who fell under their hands. The Russian mail saloons of the Crimea, incorporated with the Russian army, in vain appealed to the character of Mahomedan soldiers. No quarter was given. The streets from this wholesale massacre, to add to the horrors of the scene, it may be stated, it is that a number of pigs which had been let loose were seen eating the dead bodies. All who could escape the slaughter, took refuge in a rebuild at the head of the village, and thence commenced a murderous fire upon the Turks, who returned it vigorously, and not without receiving injury, and considerable injury from the Russian guns. At last the enemy, incapable of further struggle, decided on abandoning the entrenchments. A number of Russian troops had already evacuated the place, when a colonel of Turkish cavalry came deavoring to oppose their passage. The Russians, finding themselves surrounded, and having no other means for escape, and no resource but death, terrible energy derived from despair, no other alternative but to conquer or die, recommenced the fight with desperation, and in vigorous *soltie* they succeeded in capturing two guns. It should be stated that the Turkish troops, in the capture of the entrenchments, committed the inexcusable fault of not destroying the enemy's guns. While the battle was going on in the village, twelve battalions of infantry of the Russian army, and a squadron of the cavalry, with sixteen pieces of cannon, were brought to the assistance of the besieged, and attempted to place the Turks between two fires. The formation of this was given to Ahmed Pacha, who, by a skillful manœuvre, directed his soldiers to the point, in order to prevent the junction with the besieged troops. For this movement he made use of three of his reserved battalions. The advantage of the position was now on the side of the Turks, who were on ground which sloped towards the Russians; but the latter were three times greater in number than the Turks. In spite of Plymouth of this inequality, however, the Russians were entirely beaten, and fled in the greatest disorder. They were completely routed, a fact on which the Turks which does great honor to them, and establishes another important truth—that the Russian cannot cope with Turkish troops in equal field, and that they can only hope for any success when they have a much more powerful force than their enemy. Their losses these two simultaneous affairs amount



like a soldier than a general. He was killed by a bullet in the shoulder and the wrist. A third ball struck him in the chest. He took from the field of battle a number of horses, many muskets, sabres, bayonettes, and decorations. He also many wounded. The Russian soldiers were consoled themselves for the loss of their comrades by the sight of watch-dogs, and by the sight of the Russian soldiers who were killed by the Russian soldiers. The Russian soldiers were consoled themselves for the loss of their comrades by the sight of watch-dogs, and by the sight of the Russian soldiers who were killed by the Russian soldiers.

**General Klapka and others have embraced Judaism.**  
Prince Stomiz has been created a Pasha.  
Another attack upon Kalaf was daily anticipated.  
**Freshet in Augusta and Hamburg.**  
Augusta, Feb. 27.  
The river at Augusta, is 33 feet 6 inches, and rising slowly. There are 3 feet 4 inches of water in the upper end of Broad st.  
The town of Hamburg is nearly covered with water.  
Augusta, Feb. 27, p. m.  
The river is at a stand. The Canal broke at half past three o'clock, on Monday afternoon, and flooded the southern part of Augusta. Great damage has occurred to the plantations on the river.  
**Steamers Consumed by Fire.**  
Montgomery, Feb. 27.  
The Alabama river steamer *Sam Dale*, and the Bigbee river steamer *Amber*, were consumed by fire in the port of Mobile, on Saturday morning, together with the large up freights they had then on board.  
**Congressional.**  
Washington, Feb. 25.  
In the Senate on Saturday, last, Messrs. Butler, Brown and Dodge, of Iowa, supported the Nebraska Bill. Judge Butler's speech, was very able and original. Mr. Cass will speak on Monday.  
The House of Representatives was not in session on Saturday.  
The Nebraska bill will pass both Houses.  
**New York Market.**  
New York, Feb. 25.  
In New York on Saturday, cotton was active, and had advanced an eighth of a cent per lb. The sales comprised 4750 bales.  
**New Orleans Market.**  
New Orleans, Feb. 25.  
There was a heavy storm of rain and wind on Friday night and Saturday morning at New Orleans, which interrupted telegraphic operations on both lines, and nearly suspended business of every description. Up to noon, therefore, on Saturday, only a few hundred bales of cotton were sold.  
**Holloway's Pills Wonderfully Efficacious in the Cure of a Disordered Liver.**  
Mr. R. W. Kirkus, chemist, of Prescott street, Liverpool, lately informed Professor Holloway, that a customer of his (a lady to whom he has liberty to refer) has been cured by the use of these invaluable Pills, of a liver complaint with which she has been troubled for several years; and so violent was the last attack, that even her life was despaired of. In this alarming state she tried Holloway's Pills, the first dose of which relieved her, and by continuing their use for a short period she has been restored to the enjoyment of perfect health.  
**Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a certain Cure for Scrofula or King's Evil.**  
Persons afflicted with this awful disease should have immediate recourse to these invaluable medicines, as it is a well known fact that many patients have been effectually cured by their use after every other remedy had failed, and several have been restored to perfect health after being discharged from the hospitals and there pronounced incurable. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are efficacious in a very variety of diseases of the skin, scald heads, bad breasts, and obstinate sores; and there is no case, however desperate, but will yield to the united powers of these sovereign medicines.

**NOTICE**  
OF THE REMOVAL OF THE LAND OFFICE, FROM SPARTA TO ELBA IN ALABAMA.  
UNDER authority of an Act of Congress, entitled "An act authorizing changes in the location of Land Offices," approved March 3, 1853, it is hereby declared and made known, that the Land Office for the sale of the public lands in the SPARTA district, Alabama, will be removed from the town of SPARTA, its present location, to ELBA, in Coffee County in said State, on the first day of April next.  
Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1854.  
FRANKLIN PIERCE.  
By the President,  
JOHN WILSON,  
Com'r of the General Land Office.  
March 7, 1854—w6w.  
**CAMERON, WEBB & CO,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
G. H. CAMERON,  
Importers of  
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,  
145 Meeting Street,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Will supply Country Merchants with Goods in their line at as low rates as they can buy in New-York, or elsewhere.  
March 7, 1854.—6m.  
**JOHN H. WRIGHT,**  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
Jacksonville, Ala.  
WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties.  
March 7, 1854.—1y.

**ROBERT H. WYNNE, TAILOR.**  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has removed his shop to the east side of Main street, a few doors north of the Republican Printing Office. He deems it unnecessary at present to say more than that he is prepared to execute promptly all work in his line, in the most durable, neat and fashionable style. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends and customers.  
Jacksonville, March 7, 1854.  
**BUILDING HARDWARE.**  
AND  
**TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.**  
THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN THE U. S.  
WM. M. MCCLURE & BRO.,  
No. 287 Market St. above 7th,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.  
Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail, if desired.  
**HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.**  
**At Factory Prices.**  
Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, they can write to McClellan & Bro., and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.  
All orders put up under the immediate supervision of the firm.  
**CALL AND SEE US.**  
March 7, 1854.—6m.  
**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
DIXON COUNTY.  
Court of Probate for Benton Co. Ala., Special Term,  
March 4, 1854.  
THIS day came Asa Skelton, Administrator of the Estate of Col. J. Johnson dec'd, & filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that Monday the 17th day of April next, be set apart for the examining, stating and reporting said account, allowing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned; to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the court house of said county, on said 17th day of March next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.  
Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate of said County, at office this 4th day of March, A. D. 1854.  
A. WOODS,  
March 7, '54. Judge of Probate.  
**MOUNT PLEASANT**  
**Male and Female Academy**  
WILL be opened for the reception of students on the first Monday in March, 1854, under the superintendence of R. G. RAGAN, an experienced Teacher, who has been engaged in teaching for several years. This Academy is situated in a very healthy portion of Benton County, Ala. on the head waters of Eastcreek. Board and tuition at reduced prices.  
March 7, 1854.—1f.  
**GREIT BARGAINS.**  
12,000 Acres of Land lying in the counties of Benton and Cherokee. Tracts of all sizes and qualities to suit purchasers. Most of the Lands lie near the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, south of Jacksonville, and a large quantity north of Jacksonville on the Jacksonville and Rome Railroad; all of which lands can be purchased low for cash or on time to punctual men.  
J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.  
Feb. 28, 1854.—1f.  
**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
DIXON COUNTY.  
Court of Probate for Benton Co. Ala. Special Term, Feb. 20, 1854.  
THIS day came Matthew T. & John B. Taylor, Administrators of the estate of Harris Taylor, deceased, and suggested to the Court, that they wish to file their accounts and vouchers, that a final settlement of said estate, so far as their administration is concerned, may be had, wishing to resign the administration of the same; and therefore, came the said Matthew T. and John B. Taylor, adm's as aforesaid, and filed their account and vouchers for a final settlement as above suggested. It is therefore ordered by the court, that Friday the 31st day of March next be set for making said settlement and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned; to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the court house of said county, on said Friday the 31st day of March next, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.  
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.  
Feb. 25, 1854.

**Administrative Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration with the will annexed, having been, on the 25th day of February, 1854, granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, on the estate of Peter Kimbrell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.  
ELIZABETH M. KIMBRELL,  
Administratrix with the will annexed, of P. Kimbrell, dec'd.  
Feb. 28, 1854.—1f.  
**DAGUERREOTYPING.**  
S. T. BLESSING returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity for their very liberal patronage. Being unable to supply all calls for pictures, he will remain one week (or longer if necessary).  
Rooms at Weir's Hotel. Call and see the specimens.  
Feb. 28, 1854.  
**TO MERCHANTS.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE,  
ON Monday the 6th of March next, his STORE HOUSE & LOT, on the west side of the public square. Attached to the Store is a Lumber room and Dwelling house. Terms made known on day of sale.  
WM. WHITE,  
Jacksonville, Jan. 24th, 1854.  
**Benton County Tax Sales.**  
On Monday the 1st day of May next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the Court-house door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described Lands, or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and Cost due thereon:  
The south half of N E q. Sec. 28, T. 14, R. 8, 80 acres, as the property of J. T. Bradford—State and County Tax for 1853, \$1 90.  
Also, at the same time and place, one Lot in Jacksonville, known as Lot No. 46, supposed to belong to the heirs of — Spenser—State and County tax for 1853, \$2 74.  
At the same time and place, lands in Sec. 10, 11, & 12, T. 15, R. 5, supposed to belong to Mr. Turner, about 1200 acres—State & County tax \$25 70.  
At the same time and place Fr. D Sec. 29, T. 15, R. 5, 36 acres, supposed to belong to Solomon Chapman of Miss—State and County tax for 1853, 78 cents.  
At the same time and place, one 3 acre lot of Land near Gilbert's Ferry on Coosa river, as the property of J. T. Jarmon—State and county tax for 1852 and 1853, \$1 33.  
At the same time and place, south half of Sec. 34, T. 14, R. 7, 320 acres owner unknown—State and county tax from 1845 to 1853, inclusive, \$73 30.  
WM. R. HUBBARD,  
Tax Collector, Benton Co.  
Jan. 31, 1852—3m.  
**United States Mail Line.**  
Through in 50 to 55 Hours!  
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS,  
Leave Albany's Wharves every Saturday afternoon and each alternate Wednesday or Saturday.  
JAMES ALGER, J. DICKSON,  
1500 Tons. Commander.  
MARION, 1200 Tons. Commander.  
The SOUTHERNER, W. FOSTER, will leave each alternate Wednesday, having been newly coppered and guards raised, is now in complete order.  
For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent.  
**HENRY MISSROON,**  
Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Son, Wharves.  
Cabin Passage, \$25 00.  
Steerage, \$8 00.  
N. B. A new ship will be placed on the line to connect with the Southerner on Wednesdays.  
Feb. 22, 1853.  
**Cabbage Seed**  
OF the growth of 1853, warranted fresh and sound, deposited at this Office for sale.  
Feb. 14, 1854.  
**Jacksonville Female Academy.**  
THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday February 27th, 1854, under the superintendence of Miss NORTON. Terms of tuition as heretofore.  
C. J. CLARK, Secy.  
February 14, 1854.—4t.  
**RAGS, RAGS.**  
**Factory Thread**  
WILL be given in exchange and a liberal price allowed, for Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags, by the undersigned at his Factory on Choocolocko in Benton County.  
WM. MALLORY.  
Feb. 7, 1854.  
**SUPERIOR**  
**DAGUERREOTYPES.**  
S. T. BLESSING, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has opened a daguerrean room at Weir's Hotel, for one week only. All those in want of fine pictures, and at prices to suit the times, can get them by calling immediately. He deems it needless to say more as his work will recommend itself, but he warrants every picture as good as can be made in this State or no charge will be made. Hours of operating from 8 1-2 until 4 o'clock. Call and examine.  
Jacksonville, Feb. 7, 1854.

**THE SUBSCRIBER, agent for the above, will be happy to supply all orders sent him. The price of tickets range from \$5 to \$20 each.**  
All communications strictly confidential.  
**JOHN HARVEY,**  
Exchange Broker,  
No. 33, Broad st.  
Feb. 21, '54—5t.  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
**NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL.**  
OF certain lands in the State of Alabama, situated along the route of the proposed railroad to connect the Chattanooga (Tennessee) with the Central railroad, of Mississippi, at the Mobile and Ohio road, and the branch from a point near Elyton to Beard's Bluff, at the southern bend of Tennessee river.  
In pursuance of the order of the President of the United States, bearing date the 31st ultimo, all the public lands within the following named townships, situated along the route of the proposed railroad and its branch above described, in the State of Alabama, in the districts of lands subject to sale at the several offices herein mentioned, will be withdrawn from sale or entry, except for valid pre-emption claims, until the first day of July next, to wit:  
In the district of lands subject to sale at DEMOPOLIS:  
North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian, southern survey.  
Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of range one.  
Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of range two.  
Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, of range three.  
North of the base line, and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.  
Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of ranges one and two.  
Townships twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of range three.  
Townships twenty-one and twenty-two, of range four.  
In the districts of lands subject to sale at CATAHOCA:  
North of the base line, and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.  
Township twenty-two, range five.  
In the district of Lands subject to sale at TUSCALOOSA:  
North of the base line, and west of the principal meridian, southern survey.  
Township twenty-one, of range one.  
Townships twenty-one, and twenty-two, of ranges two, three, and four.  
North of the base line, and east of the principal meridian, southern survey.  
Township twenty-three, of ranges one and two.  
Townships twenty three and twenty-four of ranges three, four, five, and six.  
South of the base line, and west of the principal meridian, northern survey.  
Townships fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range one.  
Townships fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range two.  
Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range three.  
Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, of range four.  
Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two, of range five.  
Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, of ranges six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven.  
South of the base line, and east of the principal meridian, northern survey.  
Townships fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range one.  
Townships fifteen and sixteen, of ranges two, three, and four.  
Township fifteen, of range five.  
In the district of lands subject to sale at HUNTSVILLE:  
South of the base line, and west of the principal meridian, northern survey.  
Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, of range one.  
Townships twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, of range two.  
Townships twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, of range three.  
South of the base line, and east of the principal meridian, northern survey.  
Townships seven, eight, and nine, of range three.  
Townships six, seven, eight, nine, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range four.  
Townships nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range five.  
Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, of range six.  
In the district of lands subject to sale at LEBANON:  
South of the base line, and east of the principal meridian, northern survey.  
Townships seven, eight, and nine, of range three.  
Townships six, seven, eight, nine, fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, of range four.  
Townships nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range five.  
Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen, of range six.  
Given under my hand, at the General Land Office, at the city of Washington, this 24th day of January, 1854.  
By order of the President:  
JOHN WILSON, Contr'ing Secy.  
February, 21—w6t.

**LATEST ARRIVAL**  
OF  
**WINTER GOODS**  
HUDSON & STOKES  
HAYE lately received an extensive stock of Winter Goods, which added to their supply, previously on hand, renders their assortment very complete. Their old friends and customers, and the public generally, will find them at all times prepared to furnish every variety of Goods, usually brought to this market, of the latest styles and of the very best quality, upon terms as reasonable as can be procured any where else.  
They return their sincere and grateful thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and while they hope to merit, they earnestly solicit a continuance of the same.  
Call and examine for yourselves whether you purchase or not, as we take pleasure in showing our Goods.  
Jacksonville, Jan. 17, 1854.  
**SPLENDID PLANTATION FOR SALE.**  
I will sell my plantation lying near and at Springville, and extending from 12 to 15 miles West of Ashville St. Clair county Ala. containing 1530 Acres 450 in a high state of cultivation, with two good improved settlements, good dwelling houses, negro and out houses the tract may be divided into several settlements if desired; the tract abounds in good and never failing springs, the lands are generally red or chocolate color and produce Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats &c., equal to any in this latitude.  
The stock, Corn and Fodder will be sold with the plantation if desired—I will sell all, or a part of those lands. For terms apply to Hon. Jno I. Thomason at Ashville or to the subscriber on the premises.  
JAS. THOMASON,  
Springville, St. Clair County, Ala.  
Oct the 4th 1853.  
**ONCE MORE.**  
Tux business of Stipes & White, must be closed soon. Therefore, those indebted to that firm, are notified the last time, to make prompt payment.  
The undersigned also desires to close his individual books, either by cash or note. All concerned will please call.  
WM. WHITE.  
Jan. 10th, 1854.  
**To the Friends of Education.**  
THE ACADEMY at Chulafinnee, Randolph Co. Ala. will be opened on Monday the 14th of January, 1854, for the reception of male and female Students, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. REGAN. His wife who is well qualified, will take charge of the Primary Department.  
Terms moderate. Board can be had in good families on very reasonable terms.  
Mr. Regan is too well known as an experienced Teacher, who will spare no pains or industry for the advancement, comfort and moral training of all entrusted to his care, to need any recommendation. The healthy location, and the inducements above, combined with the excellent society of Chulafinnee, offer a rare chance to parents at a distance for educating their children.  
Dec. 20, 1853.  
**EVERY BODY LOOK HERE.**  
Now all whom it may concern, that I, John A. Smith, did not leave Centre, Ala. with the expectation of getting rid of paying my debts there; and if my creditors there will exercise a little patience, I will ease their fears by paying all demands both principal and interest.  
JOHN A. SMITH,  
Madison, Ga. Feb. 3, 1854—3t.  
**Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.**  
OF the latest style and superior quality,  
For sale by  
HUDSON & STOKES.  
**Iron.**  
A good assortment of iron kept constantly on hand and for sale by.  
HUDSON & STOKES.  
**"Knowledge is Power."**  
THE exercises of the CEDAR CREEK SCHOOL, four miles west of Araba coochee, Ala., will commence on the first Monday in February, 1854, under the auspices of W. H. BURTON, assisted by Miss S. A. BURTON. Rates of tuition will be moderate.  
The Academy is situated in the midst of a highly respectable community, the location is exceedingly healthy, and good board can be obtained upon reasonable terms.  
Nov. 22, 1853.—3m.  
**\$25 REWARD.**  
**Pocket Book Lost.**  
LOST near Bacchus' Store, Benton County, on Friday the 20th inst. a small Pocket Book containing two hundred and sixty three dollars. The above reward will be given by the undersigned to any person who may find and deliver to him the said Pocket Book and money.  
J. L. WHITESIDE.  
Jan. 31, 1854.  
**COTTON GINS.**  
THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the Cotton Planters of Talladega, and the surrounding country, that they have recently purchased in partnership with Mr. Samuel Hunter, the Water Power and Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Bagley, twelve miles North East of Talladega, on Choocolocko creek, where they have Water Power equal to any in the South, on which they have erected a large and capacious Building, and procured all the machinery that can be profitably used in manufacturing Cotton Gins in the most complete and expeditious manner. They pledge themselves to use the best material that can be purchased, and WARRANT their work in every respect. We will keep Gins on hand at all times and fill orders promptly.  
All repairing done in good style and at moderate prices. One of our Firm resides two miles North of Talladega, where he will attend on all public occasions, to transact any business in their line.  
We solicit patronage.  
Address J. L. & W. C. ORR,  
Talladega, Ala.  
February 7th, 1854.—1f.  
**Centenary Institute, Ala.**  
This Institution of Learning has been in successful operation for ten years, is situated eight miles north of Selma, and is the child and property of the Alabama Conference. There are two departments, male and female. In the male department young men are prepared for the junior class in any college, or if they choose, complete their education here. The female department is regularly organized as a college. The course of study is extensive, and the instruction thorough. The teaching is done mainly by men of age and experience (not by girls). The President (Rev. A. H. Mitchell) is a minister of the gospel of twenty odd years standing, and during most of that time has been connected with literary institutions of the church in Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. He is assisted by seven others, most of whom are persons of age and experience, and all, with one exception, professors of religion. A majority of the board of Trustees are members of the Alabama Conference, which fact is a sufficient guarantee of its successful management.  
Board and tuition are as low as can be afforded, and lower than most institutions of similar grade. The next term opens the first Monday in October, and closes the first Wednesday in July. For further particulars, apply to the President, at Summerfield, Ala. deca-1f B. L. HARRISON, Secy.







We failed, through inadvertence, to observe the directions contained in the first letter of the sage of Halerondale, and cannot, therefore, speak advisedly of the merits of his discovery. This much we must admit in his behalf, that he gave correctly the latitude and longitude of the respective birth-places of the











editors of the Republic, and says one of them will die in his fifty-fifth year, and the other in his sixtieth year.

His second letter, however, is the more interesting of the two, as it contains certain prognostications of a startling and important character. It is as follows:

**HALCYONDALE, Feb. 2, 1854.**

DEAR SIRS:—There will be six important fires during this month, in the cities of New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, New Orleans, and Charleston, happening on the 16th, 17th, 21st and 25th of February, and between the 2d and 5th of March. The fire on the 16th will be in either New York or Baltimore or in Baltimore on the 17th, and in Charleston or New Orleans on the 21st, or 25th—or in Albany, N. Y. The loss by fire during February, \$340,000.

There will be a great shipwreck between the 1st and 5th of March. A battle was fought between the Turks and Russians on the 17th, or 18th, of January past, or will be on the 17th or 18th of February, or on the 17th or 18th of March, without fail. The Russian loss will be 7,000, Turkish loss 8,000.

On the 10th or 11th of May, a great Railroad accident will occur.

If there was no fire in Savannah last night, look out for it to-night or to-morrow night. It will be in Savannah, to-night or to-morrow night, or some neighboring city.

My machine seems to indicate that you did not follow the directions of my former letter.

Yours truly,

CUYLER W. YOUNG.

As the "machine" alluded to seems to be in good working order, we beg leave to call the attention of its inventor to the following queries:

When may we expect the end of the world?

What is the "present" latitude and longitude of Messrs. Cobb and McDonald?

When will the Wayneboro' road be completed?

When shall we receive a northern mail by the new route?

Will the fate of the *Yankee* and the *Oregon* be that of the "Kilkenny Cats"?

When will ladies' bonnets recover their lost ground (they are very far behind now), and again reach the summit of all earthly bliss?

Will the Georgia Legislature ever adjourn?

What route will the Pacific Railroad take?

**A WORD TO PLANTERS.**

The present aspect of affairs in Europe is well worthy the attention of our planting readers in making their arrangements for the current year. In the event of a general European war, which appears to be quite as probable as peace, it is apparent that the United States must do an extraordinary share of the carrying trade of the world. Our vessels are in great request, and then we shall be the only maritime people in the world occupying the position of neutrality in respect to all the belligerents. What will be the probable effect of such an extraordinary request for American vessels, upon prices of freights? They are already one cent to New York, 3-8 per pound from New York to Liverpool, and a scarcity of vessels complained of even at those rates. What they will be when the whole carrying trade of Europe becomes more or less embarrassed in a general war, we may leave the planters to conjecture.

Looking to New Orleans, we see provisions of all kinds rising with extraordinary rapidity. Pork is worth \$12 per barrel; Rice \$5 per 100 pounds; Lard 8-8 to 9-12; Flour \$9 to 9-50; Corn 85 cents, and so on; and the anticipated disturbances in Europe must have the effect to increase those prices.

What then, will be the condition of those planters who, in the state of things we have anticipated, shall be caught next fall with an inadequate supply of provisions? If we admit that the demand for cotton will not suffer in all the interruptions to trade consequent upon a general war—if we say that Europe can feed her armies upon American provisions at exorbitant rates and pay current prices for cotton, we have still to bear the loss we must sustain on freights, and the planter who short of food must not only suffer from the high freights on cotton, but on his provisions also, and he must buy them at very high prices. In other words he must bear three blows, while his more provident neighbor may get off with one.

The very first dictate of prudence, therefore, is to take care of food crops this year. Every wise planter will make this his first study, and if possible make arrangements to do without a pound of pork or bacon, or a bushel of corn from New Orleans.

*Tallahassee Sentinel.*

**A NEW PLAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.**

The New York *National Democrat* notices something new in the way of Railroad construction, the invention of Mr. Henry Smith, of Michigan. Mr. Smith's proposition is to build railways wholly of iron; elevating the track on cast iron columns, and suspending the car from the track instead of resting it on it. The *National Democrat* says:

"Such a road can be built for less than the expenses of building a ground road, it will be infinitely

more durable, is less liable to get out of repair, and secures a degree of safety, with twice the speed not yet dreamed of by travelers on our best managed roads. The idea is a novel one, and from a thorough examination of the plan, we think it entirely practicable, and one admirably suited to the exigencies of the times. Every one feels the necessity of securing greater safety on our Railroads, and there is a rapidly increasing demand for this mode of conveyance. Railroads are springing up as if by magic in all sections of the world; and hence the great necessity for those engaged in their construction to encourage every idea that tends in any way towards economy, durability, facility of construction and transit, and above all to insure safety. All these, and more, are comprehended in an eminent degree in the Elevated Railway. It possesses a vast number of advantages over any railway now in operation on the face of the globe. Aside from its cheapness, durability, safety, etc., it can be run through the thoroughfares of our cities and villages (cars at full speed) without obstruction or annoyance, an air line can be more easily pursued while curves can be turned with no kind of fear of the cars running off the track, far heavier grades can be ascended with ease, it cuts no man's farm in two in no way endangers travel on our highways, and it is impossible for the cows to get on the track, while it looks down with contempt on the snow bank."

**THE BEAUTIFUL**

BY LUCY LARCOM.

"I hear thee say, 'The Beautiful; what is it?'"

O, thou art darkly ignorant! Be sure 'Tis no long weary road its form to visit. For thou canst make it smile beside thy door.

Then love the Beautiful!"

Alas for the heart that asks, "What is the Beautiful?" Such a question shows that it has crept away from the light, and is burrowing, mole-like, under the crust of this world, for that, which if it could find, it would have no eyes to see.

It is most beautiful to be. Yes, to walk on earth, covered with the coarse garments of mortality; for under them we are "trailing clouds of glory from God; and the flesh even here may be almost glorified by the reflected brightness of the spirit. The infant feels the beauty of being. As yet hardly conscious of the body, the soul flutters above and around, as well as within the child—a bird of Paradise not yet accustomed to its earthly cage. It asks no questions of the Beautiful, but alights beside it everywhere, and sings with it a familiar song.

And we must always keep the childhood of our hearts, if we would keep up our acquaintance with the Beautiful.

Ask Nature what the Beautiful is, and she will answer with a kiss. "Do you not know me?" How many times in the day has the beautiful beckoned to you from the clouds floating over your head, and you did not look up! How often has she whispered to you from the pines in the wood, and the alders by the stream, and you let harsher noises drown her voice! One spire of grass with its one pendant dew-drop waved beside your threshold, and you heeded not that you had crushed the Beautiful beneath your lasty footsteps. Walk with your soul's eyes open, and you will see her; and she will

"Pitch her tent before you as you move."

An hourly neighbor."

Ask Sorrow what the Beautiful is, and she will answer with a smile, sweet meaning in her eyes, "Do you not recognize me in my mourning robes?" The Beautiful, that God lent for a little while as a tint of Heaven, and that we cling to even after He wanted it more than we, how Sorrow keeps it alive to us, and we to it! It is wrong to look only at the black garments of Sorrow, and say that she is gloomy and severe, and that we will have her for a companion. If we lift her veil and look into her face, she will make us love her, for she is the Beautiful.

Ask Joy what the Beautiful is, and she will laugh at your question, and seize your hand, and dance away with you to some group of the merry-hearted. For the Beautiful never walks selfishly alone, but weeps with the sad and smiles with the joyful. It is Echo, playing among the hills of life, and answering to all the voices of the soul that call her.

Sweet Mystery! old as the creation, yet young as the morning-blown rosebud—grand as the universe, and lowly as the meekest heart—light of the Highest Throne and of the humblest hearthstone, we cannot half know thee, here among the shadows that we wrap around ourselves. But we will walk with thee, like little children, taking hold of thy robes, and following thee to the Shining Land, where we shall grow up to know thee better, for the Mystery of life is the mystery of the Beautiful.

No man can avoid his own company—so he had better make it as good as possible.

**THE REPUBLICAN.**

**TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1854.**

Lay & Brother, are the authorized Agents to receive and receipt for advertising for this paper in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.

**TO OUR PATRONS IN**

**Cherokee and DeKalb.**

It is our purpose to be present several days at the ensuing Circuit Courts in Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, and we earnestly solicit all who are indebted to us for subscriptions or advertising, to make settlements during that time.

Our business in those Counties will not justify us in the employment of an agent or in making frequent personal visits; we therefore hope that this request will in no single instance be disregarded. Those who do not attend Court can authorize some friend to make settlement for them.

**DAGUERRETYPE.**—We understand there are some persons in the County who still desire to have their pictures taken, but are under the impression that Mr. Blessing the Artist has left town. For the satisfaction of all such, we are enabled to state that he is still here, and that if they apply within eight or ten days they need not fear disappointment. The perfection of Mr. Blessing's work, together with his reasonable charges, has caused a demand upon him which he has not yet been able to supply, and this accounts for the fact of his not having been able to leave at the time anticipated.

**THE VERY LATEST.**—Telegraphic dates from New York as late as the 7th inst. state that the Czar of Russia has rejected the last appeal made to him by Louis Napoleon, and the *Paris Moniteur* says that it leaves no chance for a pacific solution of the existing difficulties.

Important foreign news will be given in our next.

The rumor of peace which has prevailed for some time, said to have come by way of Mobile, appears to have been without foundation. It will be seen by the foreign and telegraphic news in today's paper, that the prospects of peace are more gloomy than ever.

We have had some fine weather for the last few days and the mails have again resumed their regular trips: some papers containing important foreign news, arrived too late for lengthy extracts this week. This news however, does not change the aspect of affairs in the Russian and Turkish war.

The telegraphic intelligence which we publish to-day contains some important items of domestic news; among which are the passage by the Senate of the Nebraska bill, and the bill making appropriations of public lands for a number of Rail Roads, two of which are in Alabama, the Girard and Mobile and Selma and Tennessee; also the passage by the House of the Homestead Bill.

There can be little or no doubt of the passage of the Rail Road Bills though the House, but there is great doubt of the success of the Homestead Bill in the Senate.

**CHEERING NEWS TO THE FRIENDS OF Internal Improvements.**—We are highly gratified in being able to state that the bill appropriating lands to the Selma and Tennessee River Road has passed the Senate, with almost a certainty of its passage through the House. This is believed, will add this road to the amount of from three to five hundred thousand dollars—places it in an independent position, and insure its speedy completion. Three cheers for Uncle Sam.

See the advertisement of Mr. R. H. WYSE, Tailor. Mr. Wyne has been for a number of years a resident of this place, and is known to be a good workman, diligent and prompt in the execution of work in his line. Give him a call, and promote your own interest by encouraging home industry.

We invite attention to the advertisements of Mr. Wm. Johnson of Rome, Ga. who has an extensive repository in that place of almost every thing in the Carriage line, and also Piano Fortes and other musical instruments. It will be seen that he not only warrants work sold by him, but goes farther than any one else we have known in agreeing to take back and exchange Pianos, which may have defects, even after twelve months use. Mr. Johnson has been long known and highly esteemed by many of our citizens, and those who deal with him may rely implicitly upon his word, and feel assured of a strict compliance with his obligations.

We have recently received several numbers of the "New York WEEKLY TIMES," a large and valuable commercial paper, now in its 3d vol., published by Raymond, Harper & Co. at \$2 a year in advance. The Times is conservative on the slavery question, and opposed to agitation. It appears to have an extensive and well arranged correspondence, and contains a mass of interesting commercial and general intelligence.

**THE GADSDEN TREATY PROVISIONS.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The following are the principal provisions of Mr. Gadsden's treaty, now before the Senate:

1st. The new boundary commences two marine leagues north of the mouth of the Colorado, giving us no access to the Gulf of California, and goes between latitude thirty-one and thirty-two to the one hundred and eleven degree of longitude west of Greenwich.

2d. It abrogates the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and cancels all claims of Mexican citizens under that article to date of ratification.

3d. The United States pay fifty millions of dollars in monthly instalments of three millions each—the first payable on ratifying the treaty.

4th. Reserves five millions for claims of American citizens in Mexico, including the Garay grant.

5th. Both Governments agree to put down Filibusterism, and pursue the Filibusters with army and navy into the other's territory.

6th. Agrees to refund goods and chattels stolen by Indians from the citizens of the other's country.

The President amends No. 5 by striking out pursuit by land and sea into the other's territory, and he amends No. 4 by not mentioning any particular claim.

The amendments are very important. The treaty will be ratified in its new form.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1854.**

The action of the President in the Konkling and Gadsden treaties, evinces his firmness and integrity. The amendments proposed by him to the former, and his course in withholding the latter, show that the board of speculators need expect to receive no aid from the Administration in the prosecution of their private schemes. As American citizens they may expect that their rights will be guaranteed; but there will be no special governmental endorsement of this or that scheme for their own private ends.

The operations and intrigues of speculators and their attempts to influence the government and legislation of the country, are becoming so bold and are assuming such a magnitude, in connection with the corrupt politicians, that they demand attention and vigilance. Not content with the Ebony and Collins line and Extension and land-granting operations upon Congress, their influences are visible in the negotiations of our government with those of others.

The president has properly taken an unmistakable position in these matters and an outcry, under a guise of purest patriotism, may be expected against him on this account. The same firmness in Mr. Guthrie, and his determination to guard with faithfulness the people's money in the Treasury, was the great cause of all the hue and cry against him. Had he permitted these enormities to have filled their voracious jaws with public plunder, their voices would not have been heard in pretended fault-finding with him as an officer, which was in reality but the revengeful groans of disappointment. The disposition Congress in the matter is undoubtedly proper, & there can be no doubt that the larger portion of that body is actuated, in every thing, by the highest motives. The reason why the Treasury is much pilloried is that from a want of deliberate action and close scrutiny into claims, a few corrupt men succeeded in hastening action or in concealing facts. It is better, by far, that even the just claimants upon the government should be compelled to be delayed and to hardship, than that by hasty actions the process of public swindling, encouragingly increased every year, be carried on.

The speech of Mr. Stephens of Georgia for the Nebraska bill, in the House of Representatives yesterday, was really eloquent. It was what was wanted. The speech has here-tofore been from the other side. It may be policy for the South not to delay the passage of the bill by debate, but some of her best men should be heard upon the subject. There will be debate, and it is due to the case and due to the South that public opinion should have the full benefit of the entire argument.

**FAIRFAX.**

**Shipwrecks of 1854.**

Seldom has a year furnished as melancholy statistics of calamities by sea as that which has recently closed.

Many of the vessels are steamships, and though the San Francisco, from the recency of the disaster, excites lively regret at present, there are many others almost forgotten, yet which have occurred within twelve months, that have also claimed their share of victims and tragic incidents.

The number of steamships lost, either on the open ocean, or upon breakers, or destroyed by fire, is 21; of which 16 were American, 3 English, 1 Russian, and 1 Hollandish.

The American steamships destroyed were the Independence, the Tennessee, the S. S. Lewis, the Al-

batross, the Ocean Wave, the Cherokee, the Ajax, (tow boat), the Winfield Scott, the Humbolt, the San Francisco, and the Pearl.

The English steamers were the Highflyer, the Duke of Sutherland, and the Marshall. The Russian steamer was named the Seniklale; the name of the Hollander is not known to us.

One steamship foundered at sea, with all on board, the Marshall, from Hull, (Eng.) bound to Hamburg, which was supposed to have capsized through striking a ledge at midnight. With her perished 150 souls.

The wreck of several other steamships was attended with the loss of a portion of passengers and crew, viz: The Independence lost 129; the Duke of Sutherland 6; the Ocean Wave 28; the Monumental City 22; the Holland steamer 102; the San Francisco 150; and the Pearl 13. The entire number of lives involved in the loss of these steamers is 615.

**ARREST OF A MURDERER.**—The Lynchburg (Va.) Express states that a young man named Cooke was arrested in Richmond a few days ago, who, in 1851, shot a young man named Wm. B. Sanderson at Holly Springs, Miss.

The circumstances of the case, the Express says, are as follows:

"Some time in 1851, Cooke was engaged to be married to a young lady at Holly Springs, Miss. Sanderson being an intimate friend, he requested him to address this young lady himself, merely to test her faith to him. Sanderson accordingly addressed her, was accepted, and they were married. In about twenty minutes after the consummation of the ceremony, Cooke asked Sanderson to step into the street with him a minute. Having gone a little distance from the house, C. drew a pistol and shot S. dead—the ball striking just above the mouth. C. made his escape."

The Express adds that Cooke will probably be retained in custody until the Governor of Mississippi makes a requisition upon the Governor of Virginia.

**FROM THE N. Y. COM. AD. FEB. 25TH.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.**

THREE DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

The Cunard mail steamer Europa, captain Shannon, arrived at her wharf about 8 o'clock this morning with 57 passengers. The steamer left Liverpool on Saturday the 11th inst.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—In the House of Lords on the evening of February 9, Lord Fitzwilliam gave notice that on the following day he should ask Lord Clarendon, for an explanation respecting the mission of Count Orloff to the German courts, and the result of that mission.

The London Times of the 9th inst., says that it has authority for contradicting fully the report that the Government had applied for any of the Cunard company's steamers for the transportation of troops.

The following order was promulgated at Portsmouth during the afternoon of Feb. 9.

All Greenwich pensioners under 60 years of age, no matter how employed or engaged, are directed to attend at the pension office between this day and Saturday next, for the purpose of receiving a printed form to attend on Tuesday, the 4th inst., for inspection by officers from the Admiralty, to ascertain their fitness for service. If this notice is not attended to they will be subject to loss of pension.

The Russian Ambassador to the English Government left Dover for Calais on the morning of the 9th inst.

Three battalions of guards, with six regiments of the line, were under orders to embark for the Mediterranean, on the 19th February. Their destination in the first instance, will probably be Malta.

The following is the latest intelligence from London, viz: the morning of Feb. 11:

The number of British troops to be despatched at once is 10,000, officers and men; but as many more will be held in readiness, should they be required. If possible the following will proceed on the 18th or 19th inst: three battalions of guards, the 7th, 25th, 33d, and 79th regiments of foot; second battalion of rifles, and four companies of artillery. The others will follow as soon as the transports can be got ready. It is also intended to send out at least three regiments of cavalry.

Twenty ships of the largest tonnage will be required to convey troops and supplies.

The Government have claimed the service of the mail contract steamers, and have taken from the Peninsular and Oriental company, the steamers Himalaya, Ripon and Manilla.

**AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.**—The London Times of February 10, has the following despatches by submarine and European telegraph:

**VIENNA, Tuesday Evening.**—Count Buol has declared to the Turkish ambassador, that the recent concentration of Austrian troops on the Northeastern frontier is intended as a measure of precaution against Turkey.

**PARIS, Tuesday Evening.**—Tel-

egraphic despatches from Constantinople of the 29th. January, announce that Mehemed Ali Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, and head of the war party, had left the Ministry and been replaced by Riza Pasha.

The squadron under the command of Admiral Bruat sailed from Brest on the 16th inst.

Letters received at Paris from the Danubian Principalities give a deplorable picture of the misery which exists among the agricultural population, who are torn by the invaders from their homes in order to transport troops, build barracks, and to perform other forced duties. The distress of this portion of the Wallachian population is so great, they emigrate in masses into the Austrian or Turkish provinces, or take up arms to resist the outrages of which they are made the victims.

**VIENNA, Feb. 7.**—On the 5th a smart affair took place near Giurgevo between the Turks and Russians. The loss on both sides was considerable. It appears that 3,000 Turks crossed the Danube, routed the Russian outposts, attacked the town, after which they retired.

The same paper of the 9th inst. has the following despatches.

**BRISTOL, Feb. 8.**—In consequence orders received yesterday for the immediate departure of the Atlantic squadron, it is expected that Admiral Bruat will make signal for sailing immediately.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.**—The fleet having taken in fresh provisions, will re-enter the Black Sea on the 28th. In the meantime 3 French and three English steam frigates have sailed to-day for Varna. On the 28th another Turkish convoy, intended to carry men and ammunition to Batoum, will sail under the escort of a part of the Turkish fleet and the French and English frigates.

**VIENNA, Feb. 8.**—Negotiations for peace are certainly still going on.

The Emperor Napoleon has, in an autograph letter, made a last appeal to the good sense of the Emperor Nicholas.

The most important of the above despatches is that referring to a change in the Turkish Ministry. There appears to be an understanding also that other modifications of the Cabinet are pending. The despatch seems to intimate that the change is favorable to peace, and that the new ministry are, or will be, more likely to listen to negotiations or even to yield somewhat to the demands of Russia.

The London Times, however, entirely disproves that supposition. It says:

"It is probable that the latest telegraphic intelligence which has reached us from Vienna is correct in point of fact, but we are obliged to receive with great caution the interferences suggested by that mode of communication."

Thus, we were already aware that a change was shortly to be expected in the Turkish Government, and we are not surprised to learn that some such event has taken place. But we are by no means prepared to believe that such a change would be more favorable to the prospects of a compromise with Russia than the removal of the Seraskier, or the removal of the Pasha was regarded by the principal allies and advisers of the Porte as an indispensable condition to the successful prosecution of the war."

It will be seen also that another engagement in the vicinity of Giurgevo has resulted in favor of the Turks, who crossed the Danube, and routed the Russian outposts, but afterward retired. This was probably one of those movements for disturbing the operations of the Russian troops, of which mention has been made.

The failure of Count Orloff in his mission to the German Courts is confirmed, and he finally left Vienna on the morning of the 9th inst. The Times says:

"We receive with the greatest reserve the intimation contained in this despatch, that he takes with him the positive assurance that Austria and Prussia will remain neutral. That statement is entirely at variance with the latest and most direct assurances of the two German Courts, which have constantly refused to give any pledge of this kind. We know with certainty from Berlin, that Baron Bamberger's overtures had been so ill received there, that Count Orloff gave up his intention of visiting the King of Prussia on his way back to St. Petersburg."

No such assurance could have been given in Vienna on behalf of Prussia, and as for Austria, every expression she has used, and every step she has taken in conjunction with the Allied Powers, has shown her anxiety to preserve her full liberty of action. We therefore retain our conviction that Count Orloff has failed in his mission, and in all respects. It seems however that he did produce a second instalment of propositions, somewhat less absolute and admissible than his first demands; but these too were held to be inadmissible by the conference, and the negotiation came to an end.

Omar Pasha has divided his army into three corps. The first 45,000, 2nd 48,000, and 3d 46,000.

**THE EXPLOSION AT HARTFORD.**

Baltimore, March 3.

Sixteen persons were killed, and over fifty wounded, by the explosion at FALCH & GRAY'S Boiler Manufactory at Hartford, on Wednesday. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

**The Late Dr. Gardiner.**

Baltimore, March 4.

A post mortem examination has been held on the body of Dr. Gardiner, and the physicians pronounced that his death was caused by erythrinism. He protested his innocence in his dying moments, and wrote a letter, which is in the hands of his brother, who cannot be found.

**A TREASURE FOUND.**—A person in England lately rummaging among the family documents, found written on the back of an old deed some words indicating that a pot of gold was buried in a certain place in the garden. It was at first regarded as a hoax, but on digging in the spot, an iron pot came to light containing fifteen thousand guineas, and a scrap of parchment decayed on which was written, "The devil shall have it sooner than Cromwell."

The Nashville Gazette of Tuesday relates a melancholy incident that occurred in South Nashville on Sunday last. A little child fell down, and to hold its breath, crying that one of its companions ran into the house where the mother was, and announced the child dead. The mother rushed out and finding the child in a state of insensibility, thought life had departed. She was so overcome with the sudden affliction that she fell down dead.

**TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE**

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

**Later from Europe.**

**ARRIVAL OF THE**

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...reached 1,120. Among  
...the most lamentable of these, was  
...the case of the Nestor, in which  
...persons were drowned; the la  
...ry, Evelyn, 274, the Anna, Ja  
...and the Staffordshire, 140.  
...In addition, 21 bargues, 12 brig  
...schooners, have disappear  
...during the year, and with them  
...amounting in number to 164;  
...and fishing vessels, snacks, &c.  
...with 25 lives, and much-valua  
...bargo.

...recapitulating the list, we find  
...the entire number of ships lost  
...during the year past, including  
...steamers, and sailers, reaches 130;  
...with their loss we have to de  
...the death of 1,942 persons.

*Courier des Etats Unis.*

**VALUABLE GOLD MINE.**—A gold  
mine of extraordinary richness has  
been recently discovered on lot No.  
17th district, Union coun  
ty. We learn from a gentleman  
who visited this mine a few days  
ago (in whose judgment as a mi  
ner we have the utmost confidence)  
that it far exceeds any discovery  
heretofore made in this country, and  
is excelled by any in California,  
where he has been sojourning for  
some years past.

The industry manifested by our  
people in searching out for new dis  
coveries reminds us forcibly of the  
old days of 1832 and 1833.

*(Dahlgren & Co.) Signal.*

**DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCI  
DENT.**—The steamer Kate Kearney,  
with a terrible accident Thurs  
day morning, at the wharf at St.  
Paul. As she was backing out,  
her boilers exploded, killing  
passengers, and wounding  
others. Among those badly  
wounded is Major Beal, U. S.

Families decline as do em  
pires, each succeeding day some  
of life's ancient honors are  
lost, the descent that leads to ad  
vance is precipitate and rapid.  
Children detach themselves from  
their parents; parents separate  
themselves from their children.  
Time fades, till the last great  
second has fall the curtain of death  
and oblivion.

A French Physician is now in  
the city for the purpose of ap  
plying galvanism to the propulsion  
of life. The discovery of the  
galvanic current, and the use of  
the electric plan, and in forming,  
by an immense series of galvanic  
cells, or batteries, of which the  
electric motor shall be the  
water of the sea. The immense  
battery acts upon the electro-mag  
net of which the movements of  
attraction and repulsion much sur  
pass, it is said, the force of our  
greatest steam engines.

**CLOSE CALCULATION.**—Such del  
cacy has been attained by Wheat  
stone's invention of a rapidly rota  
ting mirror, that the French physi  
cian Fizeau and Foucault, have  
measured the amount of time oc  
cupied by the passage of light  
through a distance of twelve feet,  
and we know that light travels at  
the rate of 200,000 miles in a  
second of time, it follows that the  
portion of time actually measured  
was the seventy-seventh millionth  
part of a second, a division of time  
impossible to our conception,  
but although we know it must be  
et we are utterly unable to realise

Pay not to fortune the re  
ward you owe to merit.

The man who gives his chil  
ren a habit of industry, provides  
them better than by giving  
them a stock of money.

The following horizontal  
usings of a loafing tippler deserve  
to be perpetuated. Hear his wail.  
Leaves have their time to fall,  
And so likewise have I.  
The reason too's the same—it  
Comes of our getting dry.  
It here's the difference 'twixt leaves  
and me—  
Leaves are harder & more frequent-lee.

The little boy with a straw  
hat, a crippled beggar in a large  
coat, striving to pick up some  
clothes that had been thrown  
from the window, when a  
crowd of rude boys gathered round  
him, making his awkward  
movement and hooting at his help  
lessness and rage. Presently an  
elderly noble little fellow came up  
and pushing through the  
crowd, helped the poor crippled  
boy to pick up his gifts, and fas  
tened them in a bundle. Then,  
springing a piece of silver into his  
hand, was running away, when a  
voice far above him said, "Little  
fellow, with the straw hat, look up."  
He did so, and a lady leaning

from an upper window, said ear  
nestly, "God bless you my little  
fellow. God bless you for that."  
The lady was the wife of a man so  
distinguished among the great men  
of the world that every one of those  
boys would have been proud to  
obtain her approbation; and when  
she wrote down his name as one  
she wished to remember, he felt  
more than paid for all he had  
done.

As he walked along he thought  
how glad he had made his own  
heart by doing good. He thought  
of the poor beggar's grateful look;  
then of the lady's smile and words  
of approval; and last, and better  
than all, he could almost hear his  
heavenly Father whispering,  
"Blessed are the merciful for they  
shall obtain mercy."

Little Reader, when you have  
an opportunity to do good and feel  
tempted to neglect it, remember  
"the boy with the straw hat."

**Maxims to Guide a Young  
Man.**

Keep good company or none.  
Never be idle. If your hands  
cannot be usefully employed, at  
tend to the cultivation of your  
mind.

Always speak the truth.  
Make few promises.  
Live up to your engagements.  
Have no very intimate friends.  
Keep your own secrets; if you  
have any.

When you speak to a person,  
look him in the face.  
Good company and good conver  
sation are the very sinews of vir  
tue.

Good character is above all  
things else.  
Never listen to loose or infidel  
conversation.

You had better be poisoned in  
your blood than in your princi  
ples.

Your character cannot be essen  
tially injured except by your own  
acts.

If any speaks evil of you, let  
your life be so virtuous that none  
will believe him.

Always speak and act as in the  
presence of God.  
Drink no intoxicating liquors.  
Ever live misfortune excepted  
within your income.

When you retire to bed, think  
over all you have done during the  
day.

Never speak lightly of religion.  
Make no haste to be rich if you  
would prosper.

Small and steady gains give  
competency with tranquility of  
mind.

Never play at any kind of game.  
Avoid temptation through fear  
that you may not withstand it.

Earn your money before you  
spend it.  
Never run in debt, unless you  
see a way to get out again.

Never borrow if you can possibly  
avoid it.  
Be just before you are generous.  
Keep yourself innocent if you  
would be happy.

Save when you are young, to  
spend when you are old.

Never think that which you do  
for religion is time or money mis  
pent.

Always go to meeting whenever  
you can.

Read some portion of the bible  
every day.

Often think of death, and your  
accountability to God.

Read over the above maxims  
at least once a week, Saturday  
night.—*Gazette & Courier.*

**Holloway's Pills Wonderfully Effic  
acious in the Cure of a Disordered Liv  
er.**—Mr. R. W. Kirkus, chemist, of Pres  
cot street, Liverpool, lately informed  
Professor Holloway that a customer of  
his (a lady to whom he has liberty to re  
fer) has been cured by the use of these  
invaluable Pills, of a liver complaint  
with which she has been troubled for  
several years, and so violent was the  
last attack, that even her life was des  
perated of. In this alarming state she  
tried Holloway's Pills, the first dose of  
which relieved her, and by continuing  
their use for a short period she has been  
restored to the enjoyment of perfect  
health.

**Administrator's Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration on the  
estate of Andrew McDani  
el, dec'd having been granted to the  
undersigned, by the Probate  
Court of Benton County, on the  
10th, March, 1854; all persons hav  
ing claims against said estate, are  
hereby notified to present them le  
gally authenticated within the time  
prescribed by law, or they will be  
barred; and all persons indebted  
to said estate are requested to  
make payment.

A. BROWN,  
Esq. Office Adm'r.  
March 14, 1854.

## PIANO FORTE. AND Music Ware Room.

**ROMA GEORGIA.**

The subscriber is now receiving  
a good selection of PIANO FORTEs,  
all fresh and new direct from the  
manufacturers. They are of the  
latest styles, and patterns, and are  
unsurpassed in point of quickness  
and elasticity of touch, volume and  
brilliantly of tone, style and finish  
of workmanship.

Among our assortment may be  
found Pianos with the much ad  
mired *Æolian Attachment*, and also  
New SCALE PIANO FORTEs,  
which is supposed by some, to ren  
der the tone of the Piano perfect,  
and quite equal to the *Grand Pi  
ano*. All that we ask of our friends  
is to examine our instruments and  
prices before purchasing elsewhere;  
for in every case where persons  
have done this, we have sold them  
Pianos. We give a written guar  
anty upon every one we sell to this  
effect: "If within 12 months  
using, any defect is found which  
cannot be remedied, we take it back  
and give a new one in its place;"  
which must be a matter of great  
consideration with every man who  
has one to buy.

**SECOND HAND PIA  
NOS** taken in exchange for new  
ones, and their full value allowed.

WM. JOHNSON.  
Rome, Broad st. March 14, 1854.

## CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

**ROME GEORGIA.**

**JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & Co.**  
ARE now receiving a very large  
and well selected stock of  
*CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES*,  
which, for style, beauty and dura  
bility, cannot be surpassed, either  
North or South, in any market;  
consisting of COACHES, or close  
Carriages, of all descriptions; Rock  
aways, of every style and size;  
SIDE SEAT BUGGIES with pole  
and shafts; CONCORD BUG  
GIES; TOP BUGGIES, of all  
kinds and prices, with roll-up, and  
shifting tops; NO TOP BUG  
GIES, great variety of styles and  
fashions; HACK WAGONS, for  
large families and Livery Stables;  
*FAMILY WAGONS*, all sizes  
and finest and best quality—two,  
four and six horse *PLANTA  
TION WAGONS*, with  
**IRON AXLES**.

Any style of Carriages or Bug  
gies will be *specially ordered*, when  
desired, from the best Manufac  
turers in New York or New Haven.

We invite all who come to Rome  
to call and examine our STOCK.

**WORK WARRANTED.**  
Rome, Ga. March 14, 1854—3m.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Benton County.**

**COURT OF PROBATE for  
Benton County, Alabama, Spe  
cial Term, February 23, 1854.**

This day came Jesse M. Tatum  
and O. P. Anderson, Executors  
of the Estate of William, Ta  
tum, deceased, and filed his ac  
counts and vouchers for a final  
settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that  
Monday the 17th day of April next  
be set for examining, stating & re  
porting said account, allowing said  
vouchers and making said settle  
ment, and that notice thereof be  
given by publication in the Jack  
sonville Republican, a newspaper  
printed and published in the town  
of Jacksonville in said county, for  
three successive weeks prior to  
said day, as a notice to all persons  
concerned, to be and appear at a  
special term of said court to be  
held at the Court House of said  
county, on said 17th day of April  
next, and contest said settle  
ment if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of  
said court, at office this 23d day of  
February, A. D. 1853.

A. WOODS, Judge  
of Probate.

Mar. 14, 1854.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Benton County.**

**COURT OF PROBATE for  
Benton County, Alabama, Special Term,  
March 10th, 1854.**

This day came Joseph McRob  
erts, administrator of the Estate of  
James M. Badget deceased and filed  
his accounts and vouchers for a final  
settlement of said estate.

It is ordered by the Court, that  
Monday the 8th day of May next  
be set for examining, stating and  
reporting said account, all-wiving  
said vouchers and making said settle  
ment, and that notice thereof be  
given by publication in the Jack  
sonville Republican, a news  
paper printed and published in the town  
of Jacksonville in said county,  
for three successive weeks prior  
to said day, as a notice to all per  
sons concerned, to be and appear at  
a special term of said court to be  
held at the Court House of said  
county, on said 8th day of May  
next, and contest said settlement if  
they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of  
said court, at office this 10th day of  
March, 1854.

A. WOODS, Judge  
of Probate.

March 14, 1854.

## MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY PRACTICE in partnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

Office at Jacksonville, Ala. V.  
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jack  
sonville, and can be consulted at  
all times on the business of the  
firm. He will also attend the Cir  
cuit Courts of DeKalb and of the  
Counties adjoining to Benton.  
March 14, 1854.—1y.

**Administratrix Notice.**

LETTERS of Administration with the  
will annexed having been, on the  
25th day of February, 1854, granted to  
the undersigned, by the Probate Court  
of Benton County, Alabama, on the  
estate of Peter Kimbrell, late of said coun  
ty, deceased. All persons having claims  
against said estate will present them duly  
authenticated within the time prescrib  
ed by law, or they will be barred.

ELIZABETH M. KIMBRELL,  
Administratrix with the will  
annexed, of P. Kimbrell, dec'd.  
Feb. 28, 1854.—6t.

**DAGUERRETYPEING.**

E. T. BLESSING returns his sin  
cere thanks to the citizens of Jack  
sonville and vicinity for their very  
liberal patronage. Being unable  
to supply all calls for pictures, he  
will remain one week (or longer if  
necessary.)

Rooms at Weir's Hotel. Call  
and see the specimens.  
Feb. 28, 1854.

**TO MERCHANTS.**

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL OFFER AT  
PUBLIC SALE,  
ON Monday the 6th of March  
next, his STORE HOUSE &  
LOT, on the west side of the pub  
lic square. Attached to the Store  
is a Lumber room and Dwelling  
house. Terms made known on day  
of sale. Wm. WHITE.  
Jacksonville, Jan. 24th, 1854.

**Benton County Tax Sales.**

On Monday the 1st day of May next,  
I will sell to the highest bidder for  
cash before the Court-house door in  
the Town of Jacksonville, the fol  
lowing described Lands, or so  
much thereof as will discharge the  
Tax and Cost due thereon:

The south half of N E qr. Sec.  
28, T. 14, R. 8, 80 acres, as the  
property of J. T. Bradford—State  
and County Tax for 1853, \$1.90.

Also, at the same time and place,  
one Lot in Jacksonville, known as  
Lot No. 46, supposed to belong to  
the heirs of — Speaker—State  
and County tax for 1853, \$2.74.

At the same time and place, lands  
in Sec. 10, 11, & 12, T. 15, R. 3,  
supposed to belong to Mr. Turner,  
about 1200 acres—State & Coun  
ty tax \$25.70.

At the same time and place Fr.  
D. Sec. 20, T. 15, R. 3, 36 acres, sup  
posed to belong to Solomon Chap  
man of Miss.—State and County  
tax for 1853, 75 cents.

At the same time and place, one  
2 acre lot of Land near Gilbert's  
Ferry on Coosa river, as the prop  
erty of J. T. Jarmon—State and Co  
Tax for 1852 and 1853, \$1.33.

At the same time & place, south  
half of Sec. 24, T. 14, R. 7, 320 ac  
res, owner unknown—State and coun  
ty tax from 1848 to 1853, inclusive,  
\$73.30.

Wm. R. HUBBARD,  
Tax Collector, Benton Co.  
Jan. 31, 1854—3m.

**United States Mail Lin.  
Through in 50 to 55 Hours!**

**NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON  
STEAM PACKETS.**  
Leave Adler's Wharves every  
Saturday afternoon and each  
alternate Wednesday or Saturday.

JAMES ADGER, J. Dickson,  
1500 Tons. Commander  
M. BERRY, Commander  
1300 Tons. The Southern.  
W. FOSTER, will leave each alter  
nate Wednesday, having been new  
ly coppered and guards raised, is  
now in complete order.

For freight or passage, having  
elegant State Room accommoda  
tions, apply at the office of the  
Agent

**HENRY MISSROON,  
Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Sea. Wharves.**  
Cabin Passage, \$25.00  
Steering, \$8.00

N. B. A new ship will be placed  
on the line to connect with the  
Southern on Wednesdays.  
Feb. 22, 1853.

**Cabbage Seed**

OF the growth of 1853, warranted  
fresh and sound, deposited at this  
Office for sale. Feb. 14, 1854.

**Jacksonville Female Academy**  
THE Exercises of this Institution  
will be resumed on Monday  
February 27th, 1854, under the su  
perintendence of Miss Northrup.  
Terms of tuition as heretofore.

C. J. CLARK, Sec'y.  
February 14, 1854.—4t.

## RAGS, RAGS, Factory Thread

Will be given in exchange and  
at a liberal price allowed, for  
Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags, by  
the undersigned at his Factory on  
Choccoloco in Benton County.  
Wm. MALLORY.  
Feb. 7, 1854.

**Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.**  
Of the latest style and superior qual  
ity,  
For sale by  
HUDSON & STOKES,  
Feb. 28, 1854.

## ROBERT H. WYNNE, TATTOO.

Respectfully informs the citizens  
of Jacksonville and vicinity,  
that he has removed his shop to the  
east side of Main street, a few doors  
north of the Republican Printing  
Office. He deems it unnecessary  
at present to say more than that  
he is prepared to execute promptly  
all work in his line, in the most  
durable, neat and fashionable style.  
Thankful for past favors, he hopes  
to merit, and respectfully solicits a  
continuance of the patronage of his  
old friends and customers.  
Jacksonville, March 7, 1854.

**BUILDING  
HARDWARE,  
AND  
TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.**

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE  
KIND IN THE U. S.  
WM. M. MCCLURE & BRO.,  
No. 287 Market St. above 7th,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers' Depot for Locks  
of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat.  
Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium  
Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns;  
Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most  
complete assortment of all the modern  
patterns in this line. Builders and de  
alers are invited to call and examine our  
stock.

*Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail, if  
desired.*  
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VEN  
TILATORS,  
At Factory Prices.

Persons at a distance who wish to or  
der Goods, and desire an estimate or  
particular description, they can write to  
McClure & Brothers, and all informa  
tion as to Goods and Prices will be given  
by return of mail.

All orders put up under the immedi  
ate supervision of the firm.  
CALL AND SEE US.  
March 7, 1854.—6m.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Benton County.**

**Court of Probate for Benton Co.  
Ala., Special Term,  
March 4, 1854.**

THIS day came Asa Skelton,  
Administrator of the Estate of  
Col. J. Johnson dec'd, & filed his  
accounts and vouchers for a final  
settlement of said estate. It is  
therefore ordered by the Court, that  
Monday the 17th day of April  
next, be set apart for the exami  
ning, stating and reporting said ac  
count, allowing said vouchers and  
making said settlement, and that  
notice thereof be given by publica  
tion in the Jacksonville Republic  
an, a newspaper printed and pub  
lished in the Town of Jacksonville,  
for three successive weeks, prior to  
said day, as a notice to all persons  
concerned, to be and appear at a  
special term of said court to be  
held at the Court House of said  
county, on said 17th day of March  
next, and contest said settlement if  
they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of  
Probate of said County, at office  
this 4th day of March, A. D. 1854.

A. WOODS, Judge  
of Probate.

March 7, '54.

**MOUNT PLEASANT**

**Male and Female Academy**  
WILL be opened for the recep  
tion of students on the first  
Monday in March, 1854, under  
the superintendence of R. G. RA  
GAN, an experienced Teacher, who  
has been engaged in teaching for  
several years. This Academy is  
situated in a very healthy portion  
of Benton County, Ala. on the  
head waters of East-bay-wa. Board  
and tuition at reduced prices.  
March 7, 1854.—1t.

**GREAT BARGAINS.**  
12,000 Acres of Land lying  
in the counties of Ben  
ton and Cherokee. Tracts of all  
sizes and qualities to suit purcha  
sers. Most of the Lands lie near  
the Alabama and Tennessee River  
Rail Road, south of Jacksonville,  
and a large quantity north of Jack  
sonville on the Jacksonville and  
Bonne Rail Road; all of which  
lands can be purchased low for cash  
or on time to punctual men.

J. A. McCLURE & CO.  
Feb. 28, 1854.—1t.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Benton County.**

**Court of Probate for Benton Co.  
Ala. Special Term, Feb. 20, 1854.**

THIS day came Matthew T. de  
John B. Taylor, Administrator  
of the estate of Harris Taylor,  
deceased, and suggested to the  
Court, that they wish to file their  
accounts and vouchers, that a final  
settlement of said estate, so far as  
their administration is concerned,  
may be had, wishing to resign the  
administration of the same; and  
therefore, came the said Matthew  
T. and John B. Taylor, adm's as a  
foresaid, and filed their account  
and vouchers for a final settlement  
as above suggested. It is therefore  
ordered by the court, that Friday  
the 31st day of March next be set  
for making said settlement and that  
notice thereof be given by publica  
tion in the Jacksonville Republic  
an, a newspaper printed and pub  
lished in the Town of Jacksonville  
in said county, for three successive  
weeks, prior to said day, as a no  
tice to all persons concerned, to be  
and appear at a special term of  
said court to be held at the Court  
house of said county, on said Fri  
day the 31st day of March next,  
and contest the making of said set  
tlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge  
of Probate.  
Feb. 28, 1854.

## HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.

THE Subscribers, agent for the  
above, will be happy to, and  
ply all orders sent him. The price  
of tickets range from \$5 to \$20  
each.  
All communications strictly con  
fidential.

JOHN HARVEY,  
Exchange Broker,  
No. 39, Broad st.  
Feb. 21, '54—5t. CHARLESTON, S. C.

**NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL**

OF certain lands in the State of Ala  
bama, situated along the route of the  
proposed railroad to connect the Char  
lottesville (Tennessee) with the Central  
railroad, of Mississippi, at the Mobile  
and Ohio road, and the branch from a  
point near Elyton to Beard's Bluff, at  
the southern bend of Tennessee river.

In pursuance of the order of the Pres  
ident of the United States, bearing date  
the 31st ultimo, all the public lands with  
in the following named townships, situ  
ated along the route of the proposed rail  
road and its branch above described, in  
the State of Alabama, in the districts of  
lands subject to sale at the several offices  
herein mentioned, will be withheld from  
sale or entry, except for valid pre-emption  
claims, until the first day of July  
next, to wit:

In the district of lands subject to sale  
at DEMOPOLIS:

North of the base line, and west of the  
principal meridian, southern survey

Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen,  
nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and  
twenty-two, of range one.

Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen,  
twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two,  
of range two.

Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen,  
nineteen, and twenty, of range four.

North of the base line, and east of the  
principal meridian, southern survey?

Townships nineteen, twenty, twenty-one,  
and twenty-two, of ranges one and  
two.

Townships twenty, twenty-one and twenty  
two, of range three.

Townships twenty-one and twenty-two,  
of range four.

In the districts of lands subject to sale  
at CAHABA:

North of the base line, and east of the  
principal meridian, Southern survey.

Township twenty-two, range five.

In the district of Lands subject to sale  
at TUSCALOOSA:

North of the base line, and west of the  
principal meridian, southern survey.

Township twenty-one, of range one.

Townships twenty-one, and twenty-two,  
of ranges two, three, and four.

North of the base line, and east of the  
principal meridian, southern survey.

Townships twenty-three, of ranges one  
and two.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four  
of ranges three, four, five, and six.

South of the base line, and west of the  
principal meridian, northern survey.

Townships fifteen, sixteen, and seven  
teen, of range one.

Townships fifteen, sixteen, seventeen,  
eighteen, and nineteen, of range two.

Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen,  
nineteen, and twenty, of range three.

Townships sixteen, seventeen, eighteen,  
nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one, of  
range four.

Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen,  
twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two,  
of range five.

&lt;







On the Gardiner award \$428,750 was fraudulently abstracted from the Treasury; \$238,000 of which has been enjoined—to be probably returned into the Treasury. The deceased Dr. George A. Gardiner, also drew from the Treasury \$153,000 on the claim of Dr. H. Meers; \$83,000 of which went directly to his own endowment. Meers, who is in Mexico, having been indicted, bodily, admits that *his* claim was a shameless fraud, and unobscuringly defies the Government of the United States; there being no extradition convention. & Treas-



between the two governments, under which he can be demanded of Mexico for trial under indictment, in this country.

**MILLIONAIRES.**—Judah Touro, the recently deceased millionaire of New Orleans, was the last of the four richest citizens of that place, who have died there, during the last four years, without families. John McDonough, Joseph Fowler, Cornelius Paulding were the other three. The combined fortunes of these four citizens reached the sum of nine millions, about one-eighth of the property of the whole city. They were all bachelors, and lived to an extreme old age. Mr. McDonough died at seventy-two, Mr. Paulding at seventy, Mr. Fowler at sixty-five, and Mr. Touro at seventy-nine. They had all been constant residents of New Orleans, and enjoyed a remarkable degree of health and vigor.

Among other eccentric traits in Mr. Touro's character, it is stated that he could never be persuaded to travel in any vehicle, since the death of a "beloved" brother, who was thrown out of a carriage in Boston, and had his leg broken. That brother bequeathed him \$200,000, which was deposited in one of the banks of Boston. The money was permitted to remain in the bank without interest, and Mr. Touro could never be persuaded to receive or use a dollar of it. The sum stands now to his credit on the books of the bank, just as it was left by his brother. Though he had a New Englander's fondness for ships, and owned some of the largest craft that come into our ports, and was passionately fond of talking about ships, their best mode of structure, and took a great pride in the beauty and neatness of his own craft, he could never be persuaded to go aboard one of them, but would content himself by standing on the levee, and viewing in silent admiration huge hulks, the tapering masts and snowy sails of his great cotton ships.

**Sunday Mercury.**

**THE GAME OF WAR.**—The foreign news we publish to-day leaves scarcely a matter of doubt that the "game of war" is to be played, and perhaps millions of innocent people, sacrificed to its fiery lust. From the Danube to the Tiber, from the Thames to the Danube, the trampets sound, and on every hand fleets and battalions are wheeling into line. Fancy staggers at the prospective vision—the grim and grizzly bear of the North, titanic as ferocious, and the more ferocious since he stands isolate and at bay parts his grey lips, and through his shining teeth hovers defiance to the wolf pack gathering to drive him from his prey.

It will be a terrible combat, up and down the Euxine, over the Principalities and through Poland and Hungary and perhaps through Italy—and who knows but, overleaping all barriers, France and Germany shall feel the shock a mong their corn fields and hills of vines? How the cannon will roll out the dance music of havoc and death, and the musketry rain a "devil's sonata" to desolation, and sabers and scimitars ring and flash, mad with the fury and drunkenness of battle!

And what is all this to be? For what, industry turned from the furrow, the sickle, the vineyard, the anvil, the trowel and axe? For what, towns and cities burned and sacked? For what, murder and rapine affrighting the stillness of peaceful hamlets? For what, famine and slaughter, and graves and blackness and ashes, over all the fair faces of earth? Let the half dozen descendants of imperial and kingly robbers, who sit on the great thrones of Europe, answer! It is for their accursed lust that millions of people—their helpless serfs and slaves—are to be marshaled from the four quarters of the globe, ranged face to face, to slay one another, and strew their brothers in nameless graves.

Of all these people to be slaughtered, how few have any stake in the issue, but their own life or death—diverge they have quarrel. Of diverse tongues and races; they seek not to destroy each other—they know not each other, until their masters fall out? No, they are to be the victims of war.

Their throats are to be cut, their limbs to be hacked and broken, their bodies to be mangled and scattered, and their once happy homes filled with widows and orphans, the loud wail of woe to satisfy the foul and bloody ambition of kings. Surely there must be some inscrutable purpose, or the providence of a merciful God sanctions not such a war.—*N. F. Mirror.*

**HIGH PRICES FOR NEGROES.**—The Gonzales (Texas) Enquirer says that an administration sale in that town recently, several negroes were sold on a credit of twelve months at the following rates: One woman and child, two months old, \$1,435; one boy, three years old, \$220; one woman and child, two years old, \$1,500; one boy, seven years old, \$500; one man, about twenty-five years old, \$1,062. Total, \$5,507.

Queen Victoria at the opening of parliament was attired in a splendid dress of silver tissue, over which was a robe of crimson velvet, ornamented with gold lace and ermine, and she wore a brilliant tiara of pearl and diamonds.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1854.

**TO OUR PATRONS IN**  
**Cherokee and DeKalb.**

It is our purpose to be present several days at the ensuing Circuit Courts in Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, and we earnestly solicit all who are indebted to us for subscriptions or advertising, to make settlements during that time. Our business in those Counties will not now justify us in the employment of an agent or in making frequent personal visits; we therefore hope that this request will in no single instance be disregarded. Those who do not attend Court can authorize some friend to make settlement for them.

We are requested to state that persons who wish to have their Daguerreotypes taken, can have an opportunity of doing so for two days yet.

Call without fail if you do not wish to be disappointed. See advertisement.

We invite the attention of Merchants who trade to Augusta to the advertisement of Mr. G. W. Perry, announcing the receipt of his usually extensive Stock of Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, &c. which he offers upon terms as favorable as Goods of like quality can be purchased in Charleston.

**See the advertisement of Maj. J. A. Stevenson's Mills.** It is no small advantage to the citizens of the surrounding country, that these valuable Mills, which have heretofore been in the hands of a non-resident, are now owned and controlled by an enterprising and responsible resident citizen, who has placed, and will keep them in a state of thorough preparation for their accommodation and convenience.

**THE WAR NEWS.**—We give to-day the latest and most important items of telegraphic and foreign intelligence of the progress of the European war.

It will be remembered that some months ago, so strong were the interests opposed to war throughout the civilized world, that the public judgement yielded very slowly and reluctantly to the conviction that there would be war between Russia and Turkey. But when this became inevitable, and hostilities actually commenced, it became equally certain that nearly all the great powers of Europe would be inevitably involved if some means could not be devised to adjust the difficulty. The great efforts of other powers to bring about a reconciliation, created the hope that it might be successful, and to this hope the peaceful interests have clung with equal tenacity, notwithstanding every effort that has been a total failure, and the Czar's answer to Louis Napoleon is said to have extinguished the last hope of peace.

Some sort of efforts or negotiations are said to be still going on for peace, but the only hope seems now to rest on the possibility that Austria may decide to act openly with England and France, or upon the influence which Joseph Sturge and the members of the peace deputation may have upon the Czar, who have been admitted to a friendly interview with him. It is indeed difficult to believe that Austria will openly take sides against Russia, when it is remembered that this whole difficulty was commenced by Austria in relation upon Turkey for her conduct in the protection of the Hungarian refugees; and that in the Hungarian revolution Russia rendered such invaluable service to Austria. As to the possible effect of the peace deputation, it would indeed be something strange in the dispensations of Providence, if it should succeed in effecting that which all the diplomacy of Europe has failed to do.

The war against Russia is now said to be very popular among the masses in France and England, notwithstanding the tardiness and reluctance especially of the latter power to take part. Great preparations are now going on in these countries, and a manifesto is stated to have been agreed upon between them having all the force of a declaration of war against Russia.

**NEWSPAPER CHANGE.**—The office of the "Olive Branch," recently published at Cedar Bluff, Cherokee Co. has been purchased by Mr. L. M. Stiff, and removed to Centre, in the same County. The name of the paper has been changed to "Cousa River Argus."

We mentioned in our last paper the passage by the U. S. Senate, of the Bill appropriating, among others, alternate sections of land to the Selma and Tennessee Railroad. To-day we publish the notice of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the withdrawal from sale or entry of a large number of townships along this line, and also a portion in Mississippi and Louisiana, made in pursuance of the order of the President of the United States. Attention to these requirements, may save persons who desire to enter land embraced in the townships withdrawn, some trouble.

**SOIL OF THE SOUTH.**—We have received the March No. of this valuable Agricultural Monthly, published at Columbus, Ga. We have mentioned heretofore the increase in the size and other improvements instituted at the commencement of the present year, which seem to be fully sustained, and render this Journal eminently worthy of the patronage of the farming community. It is published by Lomax & Ellis, at \$1 per annum, or six copies for \$5. J. M. Chambers, Agricultural Editor, C. A. Peabody, Horticultural Editor.

Great excitement prevails at New Orleans and at Washington, in consequence of the late illegal and unauthorized seizure of the American Steamship *Black Warrior* from Mobile, at Havana, by the Captain General of Cuba. Letter-writers from New Orleans and Havana characterize it as a flagrant outrage, and say that great anxiety is felt as to what the President and Secretary of War will do or say in relation to the matter, and that serious difficulties with the Spanish government are anticipated in consequence of the seizure.

**FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.**—Extensive frauds upon the Pension Bureau have recently been discovered, in which George Ford and Judge Vonder-smith of Pa. were implicated and bound over in a bond of \$10,000. Vonder-smith and Ford have both since absconded, and although their securities are said to be perfectly good, the amount of which the government has been defrauded is upwards of \$70,000.

The recent conviction, sentence and subsequent suicide of Dr. Gardiner seems to have produced a deep sensation in the public mind everywhere; and if it has no other good effect, it is hoped that it may at least deter the hordes of public plunderers, of which it seems that no measure of vigilance on the part of any administration can rid the government. The amount awarded to the fraudulent claim of Gardiner was \$428,750, and to that of Means the Mexican accomplice \$153,000. Of this amount \$238,000 has been enjoined and may be returned to the Treasury. The Attorneys of Gardiner are now implicated and other prosecutions are anticipated.

### Measures before Congress.

Now, that the Nebraska bill is disposed of in the Senate, during the long period that it will be under discussion in the House, some share of public attention will now be directed to other important measures before Congress. The absorbing interest felt in the Nebraska bill has thrown other questions comparatively in the shade. But several of them are of great and pressing importance, in which the South, in common with other sections, have a direct interest.

The revision and reduction of the Tariff, Tonnage Duties, the Pacific Railroad bill, the Homestead bill, bills to grant Public Lands to Railroads, the French Spoliation bill, are the leading ones.

On the Tariff reduction, Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, delivered in the House on the 16th ult. a clear, sensible, and statesman-like speech. He brings together many interesting facts bearing on the question, and demonstrates forcibly the inequality and injustice of the proposed modifications of the Secretary of the Treasury. He says:

"As regards the 100 per cent duties, they are utterly indefensible as a financial measure; they are five times higher than the revenue standard, and must diminish the revenue, and injuriously affect our commercial relations with France."

He then proceeds in a lucid argument to sustain his position.

Upon the Tonnage Duties, another South Carolinian, Mr. Keitt, delivered on the 10th of January, a forcible argument. He sustains the bold and statesman-like views so ably presented by Senator Douglas in his speech of the last session in favor of the levying of such duties by the States and reiterated by him with great clearness in his letter of January 2d, to Gov. Matson of Illinois.

These views must become popular at the South, and claim the support of every member of the State Rights school. They will be salutary as to their practical effects, and will inevitably commend themselves to the good sense of the whole country, and to no portion with more force than to the people of the West and Northwest, whose immense internal commerce floats upon the great rivers and lakes.

Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, endeavored to refute the positions of Mr. Keitt, and failed utterly to do so, though he made a very good speech. Mr. Ewing, of Kentucky, has also made an ingenious effort on the same side. Mr. Boyce and Mr. Keitt are both new members, and both give promise of a career of usefulness and distinction.

**Augusta Constitutionalist.**

A tailor, who in skating fell through the ice declared that he would never again leave a hot goose for a cold duck.

A bill regulating interest on money has passed the Legislature of Mississippi. It authorizes any rate not exceeding ten per cent.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

RECEIVED AT NEW YORK BY THE NASHVILLE.

**IMMENSE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.**

**NAPOLEON'S LETTER TO THE Czar.**

**NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.**

**THE REPORTED RENEWAL OF NEGOTIATIONS.**

**INTERESTING FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.**

The American mail steam ship Nashville, Captain M. Berry, arrived at New York at half-past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. She left Havre on the 13th and Southampton on the morning of the 16th. Her news is two days later.

It details the enormous military and naval preparations going on under the auspices of both England and France for attacking Russia as well in the Baltic as in the Black Sea. A British contingent of ten thousand men were to sail (on board steam transports especially hired for the purpose,) on the 18th, for Malta, there to rendezvous and to be held in readiness for military operation for the protection of Constantinople. Thirty-six British ships of the line and frigates, with ten or twelve French men of war of the largest class, were to assemble in the Downs on the 6th of March for service in the Baltic.

In all the dock-yards and arsenals of England and France the greatest activity prevailed.

The French ocean squadron under Admiral Bruat had reached Algiers, and was embarking a division of the African army, amounting to 12,000 men; after which it was to sail for Toulon, where an English squadron and transports were to meet it, and take on board 30,000 French troops. Both squadrons, with an army of 42,000 men, would then proceed to the Levant, enter the Dardanelles, and disembark the troops at Silivri, near Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora—a spot fixed upon as the best for the protection of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

It appears, however, that notwithstanding these extensive and tremendous preparations for war, fresh negotiations for peace were actually in progress, and that an authentic letter had been written by the Emperor Louis Napoleon (with the consent of the British cabinet,) to the Emperor of Russia, proposing a fresh basis of negotiations. A reply to this proposition was expected to reach Paris by the 22d of February, and some persons professed themselves sanguine that these new efforts to preserve the tranquillity of the world would not be unsuccessful. Others, (and these the majority of the English people,) thought that the Czar would be glad at any price to gain time so as to strike his meditated blow at the Turks on the Danube, before any assistance could reach that point from the West Powers. General Goy's great designs at the prospect of any further negotiations was expressed, and a wish was generally entertained that war should be declared, and such measures taken as should speedily bring the Emperor of Russia to his senses, by means of a succession of vigorous operations against Sebastopol, Odessa, Constantinople and St. Petersburg.

### The Turkish War.

**THE LETTER OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO THE Czar.**

We publish a translation of the Emperor Napoleon's letter to the Emperor of Russia. It had been previously reported that such a letter had been written, but its existence was afterwards denied. But here is the letter:

**PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, Jan. 29, 1854.**—Sire:—The difference which has arisen between your Majesty and the Ottoman Porte has assumed such a grave aspect that I think it right myself to explain directly to your Majesty the part which France has taken in this question, and the means which suggest themselves to me in order to avoid the dangers which menace the tranquillity of Europe.

The note which your Majesty has just sent to my government, and to that of Queen Victoria, endeavors to prove that it was the system of pressure adopted from the commencement by the two maritime Powers which alone involved the question in bitterness. On the contrary, according to my view, the matter would have continued a cabinet question if the occupation of the two Principalities had not suddenly transferred it from the region of discussion to that of fact. Nevertheless, although your Majesty's troops had entered Wallachia, I advised the Porte not to consider that occupation as a warlike act, thus proving our extreme desire for conciliation. After I had consulted with England, Austria, and Prussia, I proposed to your Majesty a note, designed to give satisfaction to all. Your Majesty accepted it. We had hardly, however, been informed of this good news, when your Minister, by explanatory commentaries, destroyed

all the conciliatory effects of it, and thus prevented us from insisting at Constantinople upon its pure and simple adoption. The Porte, for its own part, suggested some modification in the note; to which the representatives of the four Powers at Vienna were indisposed to agree. They were not, however, agreed to by your Majesty. It was then that the Porte, wounded in its dignity, its independence threatened, and being compelled to raise an army to oppose that of your Majesty, preferred to declare war rather than remain in a state of uncertainty and humility. The Porte had claimed our support; the cause of the Porte appeared to us to be the just one, and the English and French squadrons were therefore ordered to the Bosphorus.

Our attitude in reference to Turkey was that of a protector, but it was passive. We did not incite her to war. We unceasingly addressed to the ears of the Sultan the advice of peace and moderation, persuaded that this was the best mode of coming to an agreement, and the four Powers consulted together again, and submitted to your Majesty some other propositions. Your Majesty, on your own part, exhibiting the calmness of strength, contented yourself with repulsing from the left bank of the Danube, as in Asia, the attacks of the Turks; and, with the moderation worthy of the chief of a great empire, your Majesty declared that you would act on the defensive. Up to that period, then, we were, I may say, interested spectators, but simply spectators of the dispute, when the affairs of Sinope compelled us to take a more decisive part. France and England had not thought it necessary to send troops to the assistance of Turkey. Their flags, therefore, were not engaged in the conflicts which took place upon land. But at sea it was very different. There were at the entrance of the Bosphorus 3000 guns, the existence of which proclaimed loudly enough to Turkey that the two leading maritime Powers would not allow her to be attacked by sea. The affairs at Sinope were for us as painful as it was unexpected; for it matters little to us whether or not the Turks wished to convey munition of war to the Russian territory. In fact, Russian ships attacked Turkish vessels in the water of Turkey while those vessels were riding quietly at anchor in a Turkish port. The Turkish vessels were destroyed, in spite of the assurance that there was no wish to commence an aggressive war, and in spite of the vicinity of our squadrons. It was no longer our equity which received a check, it was our military honor. The sound of the cannon shot at Sinope reverberated painfully in the hearts of all those who in England and in France respect national dignity. There was a general participation in the sentiment that wherever our cannon can reach our allies ought to be respected. Out of this feeling arose the order given to our squadrons to enter the Black Sea, and to prevent by force, if necessary, the recurrence of a similar event. Hence arose the collective notification sent to the cabinet of St. Petersburg, announcing that if we prevented the Turks from making an aggressive war upon the coast of Russia, we would also protect the Turks upon their own territory. As to the Russian fleet, in prohibiting its navigation of Black Sea, we placed it upon their own condition, because it was important during the war to preserve a guarantee equivalent in force to the occupation of the Turkish territory, and thus facilitate the conclusion of peace by having the power of making a desirable exchange.

Such, sire, is the real result and the substance of the facts. It is clear that, having arrived at this point, they must either bring about a definite understanding or a decided rupture.

Your Majesty has given so many proofs of your solicitude for the tranquillity of Europe, and by your beneficent influence has so powerfully arrested the spirit of discord, that I cannot doubt as to the course you will take in the alternative which presents itself to your choice. Should your Majesty be as desirous as myself of a pacific conclusion, what would be more simple than to declare that an armistice shall now be signed, that things shall resume their diplomatic course, that all hostilities shall cease, and that the belligerent forces shall return from the place to which motives of war have led them?

Thus the Russian troops would abandon the Principalities, and our squadrons the Black Sea. Your Majesty, preferring to treat directly with Turkey, might appoint an ambassador, who could negotiate with a plenipotentiary of the Sultan a convention which might be submitted to a conference of the four Powers. Let your Majesty adopt this plan, upon which the Queen of England and myself are perfectly agreed, and tranquillity will be re-established and the world satisfied. There is nothing in the plan which is unworthy of your Majesty—nothing which cannot wound your honor; but if, from a motive difficult to understand, your

Majesty should refuse this proposal, then France, as well as England will be compelled to leave to the fate of arms and the chances of war that which might now be decided by reason and justice.

Let not your Majesty think that the least animosity can enter my heart. I feel no other sentiments than those expressed by your Majesty yourself in your letter of the 17th of January, 1853, in which you wrote:—"Our relation ought to be sincerely amicable, based as they are upon the same intentions—the maintenance of order, the love of peace, respect for treaties, and reciprocal good feeling." This programme is worthy of the sovereign who traced it, and I do not hesitate to declare that I remain faithful to it.

I beg your Majesty to believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and it is with these sentiments that I am, Sire, your Majesty's good friend.  
**NAPOLEON.**

**TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.**

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

### Additional per Atlantic.

Baltimore, March 8.

The Czar's rejection of Napoleon's letter extinguishes the last hope of peace.

OMAR PACHA is concentrating his forces at Widin.

The British Parliament have voted all the Army and Navy supplies.

It is stated that if Austria does not unequivocally declare what her position is to be in the coming struggle, France will send one hundred thousand troops to the Italian frontier, and the same number to the Renshi frontier.

In Liverpool on Wednesday, the 22d ult., Corroax was very heavy, there being a great quantity on the market. The sales comprised 7000 bales.

### Additional per Asia.

Baltimore, March 10.

The Asia arrived at Boston on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The English expedition had been increased from 12,000 to 20,000 men.

There was intense excitement at Athens, and large bodies of students and others had called upon King Orno are demanded to be marched against the Turks.

### Washington Items.

Washington, March 11.

The Jury of Inquest over the body of the late Dr. Gardner, in accordance with the testimony of the Physicians, returned verdict on Friday that he died from the effects of strychnine.

Considerable excitement exists in Washington relative to the seizure of the *Black Warrior*.

### The Liquor Law in Michigan.

Baltimore, March 10.

The Supreme Court of Michigan have decided the Liquor Law to be Constitutional.

### WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Baltimore, March 12.

The ship *Robert Walsh*, from Baltimore, for New Orleans, has been lost at sea, and the crew, consisting of thirteen, have perished.

### THE EASTERN WAR.

No military or naval action had occurred, but political events of the highest importance are becoming developed.

It was reported that a manifesto had been agreed to by France and England, having all the force of a formal declaration of war, and that it was to appear in a few days in the Monitor.

It was also rumored that England had sent a final announcement to the Czar, naming a definite time within which he must evacuate the Principalities.

Baltimore, March 14.

Another Steam Boat Commanded by Fire—Great Loss of Life.

The steamer *CAROLINE* was consumed by fire on Sunday near the mouth of White River, and fifty five persons perished.

### The Black Warrior Case Settled.

It is stated that the Cuban authorities have apologized, and offered ample compensation, so that the matter will be settled without the intervention of Congress.

### DIED ON THE 24th INST. GEORGE C. SPENCER, son of Jesse B. and Elizabeth Spencer, aged 7 years 2 months and 11 days.

The mother of deceased, in September, 1849, lost a tender and affectionate husband, who started to California in quest of golden treasure, but was laid in the tomb ere he reached the desired haven.

The widowed mother is now called upon to give up her darling child, one of unusual promise, who we hope has gone to join his father in that land of rest, where parting will be known no more.

Weep not mother, thy child is gone Back to his final home.

This world for us has no resting place, Strangers on earth we roam;

The sweetest flowers doth soonest fade, The loveliest blooms decay.

And rough, rude winds of winter sweep Our fondest hopes away.

It matters not where we go to rest, If in Jesus we fall asleep.

Our father in Heaven be sure to know us. The reward which one shall reap. Yes, father and son will meet again, Though they lie so far away. Meet on the banks of sweet repose, In realms of endless day. Cove Creek, Ala.

### Benton County Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of two f. fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, and to me directed, one in favor of Dudley Snow, against John W. Wright and E. P. Gaines; and one in favor of J. M. Jones, against J. W. Wright and E. P. Gaines, I will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court-house, door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday, in April next, one day Horse, one Day mare and one Begay.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. B. C. March 21, 1854.

### BY virtue of one f. fa. issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of Joseph F. Chambers and against Robert Burton, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next, one Sorrel Horse. Sales within the usual hours.

A. BROWN, Shff. By P. MAYFIELD, D. S. March 21, 1854.

### STATE OF ALABAMA.

BROOKS COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton Co. Ala. Special Term, Feb. 20, 1854.

THIS day came Henry B. Turner, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Henry B. Turner, sr. deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers, for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that Monday the 8th day of May next be set for examining, auditing and stating said account, allowing said vouchers and for making said settlement and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the court house of said county, on said Monday the 8th day of May next, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said Court, at Office this 20th day of February, A. D. 1854.

MARCH 21, 1854. of Probate.

### STATE OF ALABAMA.

BROOKS COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton Co. Ala. Special Term, March 13th A. D. 1854.

THIS day came Washington Williams of Abner H. Borders Executors of the Estate of Lucinda S. Crozier deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of their Administration.

It is ordered by the Court that Monday the 8th day of May next, be set for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a regular Term of said court, to be held at the court house of said county, on said Monday the 8th day of May next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate of said county, at office this 13th day of March, A. D. 1854.

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. March 21, 54.

### STATE OF ALABAMA.

BROOKS COUNTY.

Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, Special Term, February 25th, A. D. 1854.

THIS day came William Barker, Guardian of the minor heirs of Thomas J. Walker, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for an annual settlement of his guardianship. It is ordered by the court that Monday the 8th day of May next be set for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a Regular Term of said court to be held at the court house of said county, on said Monday the 8th day of May next, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate of said county, at office this 25th day of February, 1854.

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. March 21, 54.

### STATE OF ALABAMA.

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Witness, A. Woods, Judge of Probate of said county, at office this 25th day of February, 1854.

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. March 21, 54.

### Notice to Tax Payers.

A N act having been passed at a recent session of the Legislature, extending the time for paying the tax of the present year into the State Treasury, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will not proceed to collect the tax of Benton county at the times and places heretofore specified, and that the collection will be postponed until further notice is given.

JAMES MEHARG, Tax Col. B. C. March 21 '54.











# Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 18.—No. 12.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY MARCH 28, 1854.

Whole No. 903

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J. F. GRANT,  
No. 12, a year in advance, or \$3 at the  
of the year.  
Failure to give notice of a wish to  
continue will be considered an en-  
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are.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
Foreign and Domestic  
DRY GOODS.

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Street, Augusta, Ga.  
Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston pri-  
ces for cash. May 10, 1853—1y.

BAKER & HART,  
WHOLESALE GROCERS  
AUGUSTA, GA.

WE keep constantly on hand a large  
and well selected stock of  
All Goods in our Line,  
which are purchased in the best markets  
on the most favorable terms, and  
could ask our country friends to give us  
call when visiting our city.  
Particular attention is given to the fill-  
ing of orders, and the lowest prices charged  
at all times—we also, receive Cotton  
and all produce from our customers.  
May 10, 1853—1y.

BONES & BROWN,  
Accessors to J. and S. Bones and Co.,  
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
Foreign & Domestic Hardware,  
Cutlery, Guns, &c.  
May 10, 1853. Augusta, Ga.

F. A. HOLMAN & CO.,  
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF  
Crockery, China & Glassware.  
Will fill all bills at Charleston prices.  
May 10, 1853.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN  
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.  
Augusta Mills Shirts, Os-  
sage and Stripes, sold at Facto-  
ry Prices by the bale. FIVE per  
cent off for Cash. May 10, 1853.

M. P. STOVALL,  
Warehouse and Commission  
Merchant,  
AUGUSTA, GA.

CONTINUES the business, in  
all its branches, in the ex-  
clusive Fire Proof Warehouse, on  
Jackson street, near the Globe Hotel,  
and formerly occupied by Walker &  
Byron.

Having ample facilities for business,  
and the disposition to extend every ac-  
commodation to his customers, he pledges  
his strict personal attention to the in-  
terests of all those who may favor him  
with patronage.  
Orders for FAMILY SUPPLIES,  
BAGGING, &c., promptly and carefully  
filled, at the lowest market prices.  
August 30th 1853.

KEEP an office in  
Huntsville, Ala., where they  
will be prepared to make liberal  
advances on Cotton or other Pro-  
duce consigned to their House.

Refer to E. L. Woodward, who  
will also make advances on Cotton  
shipped to the above named House.  
Oct 18, 1853.—1y.

CAMERON, WEBB & CO.,  
SUCCESSORS TO  
G. & H. CAMERON,  
Importers of  
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,  
145 Meeting Street,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Will supply Country Merchants with  
Goods in their line at as low rates as they  
can buy in New-York, or elsewhere.  
March 7, 1854.—6m.

United States Mail Line.  
Through in 50 to 55 Hours!  
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON  
STEAM PACKETS.

Leave Adger's Wharves every  
Saturday afternoon and each  
alternate Wednesday or Saturday.  
JAMES ADGER, J. DICKSON,  
1500 Tons. Commander  
MARION, M. BERRY,  
1200 Tons. Commander

The Southern  
W. FOSTER, will  
leave each alternate  
Wednesday; having been newly  
coppered and guards raised, is  
now in complete order.

For freight or passage, having  
elegant State Room accommodations,  
apply at the office of the Agent  
HENRY MISSROON,  
Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Sou. Wharves.

Cabin Passage, \$25 00.  
Steerage, \$5 00.  
N. B. A new ship will be placed  
on the line to connect with the  
Southern on Wednesdays.  
Feb 22, 1853.

Merchants from the country will please  
call and examine for themselves.  
DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY.  
May, 10/53—1y. Augusta, Ga.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
Ready-Made CLOTHING.  
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.  
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL,  
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

M. N. & Co., are receiving their Fall  
and Winter STOCK OF CLOTH-  
ing. Gentlemen can find at this es-  
tablishment every article necessary for  
their wardrobe. Having paid strict at-  
tention to the purchase and manufacture  
of their goods, they can offer them at the  
lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine  
Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Sus-  
pender, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,  
Shirt Collars, Stocks, merino and Silk  
Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the  
new styles of Goods from New York,  
they can offer their customers advan-  
tages they have not heretofore enjoyed.—  
Before purchasing elsewhere, call and  
examine.  
May 10, 1853—1y.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.  
J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York pri-  
ces—opposite Wright, Nichols and Compa-  
ny, Broad street, Augusta, Ga.  
Call and examine. May 10, 1853. 1y

Augusta Seed Store.  
THE AUGUSTA SEED STORE, is  
removed to the first door above the  
State Bank, and nearly opposite the  
United States and Globe Hotels, where  
the subscriber has received, and will con-  
tinue to receive throughout the season,  
his stock of fresh and genuine Garden  
Seeds, crop 1851.

Allowance made to country dealers.  
Red and White Clover Seed, Blue  
Grass, Timothy, Onion Sets, Giant As-  
piragus Roots, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, &c.  
May 10, 1853. J. H. SERVICE

Augusta French Burr Mill  
stone Manufacture.

The sub-  
scriber, thank-  
ful for the  
kind patron-  
age hereto-  
fore extend-  
ed to the late  
firm of Schi-  
mer & Wig-  
and, would respectfully inform his  
friends and the public, that he con-  
tinues to execute orders for his well  
known Warranted French BURR  
MILL STONES, of every desira-  
ble size, at the lowest price and  
shortest notice. He also furnishes  
Escourts & Colonne Stones,  
Sawt Machines, of various pattern,  
Bolted Cloths, of the best brand,  
Cement, for Mill use.

Also, for Planters, small Grist  
MILLS to attach to Gin gears.  
All orders promptly attended to  
Wm. Y. HENDRICK is my au-  
thorized agent in East Alabama  
All orders addressed to him pos-  
tally, at Silver Run, Talladega, Co.,  
Ala. will receive prompt attention!  
Wm. B. SCHIRMER,  
Surviving partner of  
Schirmer & Wigand.  
Sep. 12, 1853.—1y.

CHARLESTON.

C. J. COLCOCK, } BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.  
} HUNTSVILLE.

FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
No. 133, Common st.,  
NEW ORLEANS.

Keep Offices at Huntsville & Tuscu-  
m, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn. Wm.  
Hayes, Agent, Athens, Ala.  
Dec. 6, 1853.—6m.

SCURRUGS, DRAKE, & CO.,  
Commission Merchants,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

KEEP an office in  
Huntsville, Ala., where they  
will be prepared to make liberal  
advances on Cotton or other Pro-  
duce consigned to their House.

Refer to E. L. Woodward, who  
will also make advances on Cotton  
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With their weekly receipt of all the  
new styles of Goods from New York,  
they can offer their customers advan-  
tages they have not heretofore enjoyed.—  
Before purchasing elsewhere, call and  
examine.  
May 10, 1853—1y.

press your lips even to the shade of the  
substance gone, and see if there be no  
drop of honey even in such recalling!

Ye that are grown to rigid manhood  
now, and have learned to battle with  
success against the yearning of a once  
strong sympathy with all things—have  
ye no remembrance of a Boy-Love, of a  
white lily amid the dark and damp mor-  
tars surrounding ye now?

Comes no blue-eyed Alice, no fair-  
haired Clara to your dream-couch as she  
did to your arms in those halcyon-days  
of youth that tinge the dark edges of  
existence with the violet-blue of Heav-  
en? O think—delicious thought! how  
your lips and hands and spirits joined  
though your after destinies lay apart—  
Think how your laughs and your sighs  
and your thoughts mingled like incense.  
How innocent were you then, and hap-  
py, too happy withal, because you were  
innocent.

Alice and Clara are gone now; so is  
love and so is happiness. That love, that  
all, love, though ye knew it not. Think  
much of your Boy-Love; they were true  
and touch the soul with homed white-  
ness.

Important if True.—A Paris corre-  
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covery:

"A very remarkable discovery was an-  
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white and as brilliant as silver, as malle-  
able as gold, and as light as glass. It is  
fusible at a moderate temperature. Air  
and damp do not effect this metal, which  
is called aluminium; it retains its bril-  
liancy, and is not affected by nitric or  
sulphuric acid either strong or diluted, if  
the temperature be not raised. Several  
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From the Cincinnati Times.

BOY-LOVE.

Boy-love, as it is contemptuously cal-  
led,—is with the babbling world only  
another name for an idle fancy,—a fair  
rainbow of feeling, fading ere fully com-  
ed. It may be pleasant enough, this  
Boy Love, think older heads—and older  
hearts too, scarcely pulse beneath those  
heatless thoughts—but how silly is it—  
how unawakened ideal! Boys cannot  
love, they have no power nor soul to  
love.

Indeed, and can they not? Such is  
the opinion of many with many years;  
but their years have come not laden  
with the richness of wisdom. In the  
dim past they retrace not their steps to  
gather up the precious feelings they cast  
from their bosom, when their way grew  
weary towards the calculating world.

Ah, seest thou not at this Boy-Love—this  
youthful outpouring of the heart, this  
unsubduing of the soul upon the fer-  
tile soil of a returned affection—the  
twining together of two gentle sym-  
phonies blooming with hope and redolent  
rose-hued joy!

Ye cold smile at Boy-Love, ye skeptics  
of its beauty and its truthfulness, ye  
have never known its tender pangs, its  
earliest, freshest poesy! Alas, then,  
laugh not, but rather weep; for life with  
you hath sped, and the first plantings of  
Heaven, before Time had snatched ye  
from the side of Innocence—grew not  
into order, whose sweet, inhaled, per-  
meates for aye the channels of the heart.

When the ashes and ice and clay,  
with which Disappointment and Society  
and Pride bulwark the world-developed  
spirit, and cut it off from the crystal  
streams of Mercy and Sentiment,—are  
brought away by a great good thought and  
resolve, some half forgotten Recollection,  
wishing to resume her genial sway,  
clothes herself in the robe of our Boy-  
love, and she is welcome all, and we are  
happy while she wears the charming guise.

The harp strings of a rinner line thrill  
with the rarest tremblings of melody, as  
the remembered syllables of our Boy-  
Love, uttered with so sincere a hearti-  
ness, quiver through its frame-work.

Generous, holy Boy-Love, we have  
no pencil to paint thy halos—no magic  
tongue to whisper thy golden harmonies.  
Boy-Love, thou only art true love!

Nor chilling selfishness nor burning de-  
sire, nor wordly advantage, nor pompous  
purpose enters the wrapped and  
overflowing heart which harbors the  
boy's confiding, sacredly romantic love.

The little Past and the great Future,  
here and hereafter, the youthful being  
narrows into his iris. Present, and, cast-  
ing all his expectation and this essence  
of his life, together with the spotless  
soul, upon the shrine of his first, his  
purest love, he asks only to love for the  
sake of loving—no more seeks he there-  
in, in that brief compass, his all of  
Earth and Heaven are enfolded togeth-  
er.

Recall the delicious phantoms of Boy-  
Love, gentle readers both stern and fair,  
ye that loved and were beloved, and

on her side which slackened one end of  
the rope and caused the entire of them  
to let go their hold. The whole of them  
were drowned. The captain, whose  
name was Noble, was saved but the on-  
ly part of his dress that he lauded in  
was a flannel shirt. The surgeon of the  
ship, who had his wife and child on board  
attempted to swim on shore with his  
child on his back, and supported his lady  
with one arm, while he swam with the  
other; the three, however, unfortunat-  
ly perished. One lady, who had \$2000  
in bank notes sewed in her stays, offer-  
ed \$2,000 to any one who would save  
her life, but in vain. She also was  
drowned. A child of five months old  
is saved, and both parents are drowned.  
A German emigrant rescued this child's  
life by bearing it in his teeth from the  
wreck to the shore. Only seven women  
are saved; the rest, 167 in number, are  
drowned. There are now upwards of  
sixty dead bodies on the island, and 200  
survivors."

Mr. Moore, late of Crawford county,  
Geo., removed to Texas via New Orleans  
about the 1st of February—his white  
family consisting of 15, and 60 negroes.  
The cholera broke out among the party  
after they left Houston, and on the 15th  
February 12 whites had died and 20  
negroes and the disease still raging—  
The disease is attributed to the filthy  
condition of the steamers between New  
Orleans and Galveston, and persons are  
warned against emigrating to Texas in  
the winter by that route.

ILLINOIS.—There is perhaps no State  
in the Union that is advancing more rap-  
idly in wealth, population and com-  
mercial importance than the State of  
Illinois. The Governor, in his recent  
message, stated an extraordinary fact,  
which strongly illustrates the vast ben-  
efit that can be derived by a State from  
a liberal system of Railroads—it is that  
the returns in the office of the Auditor  
show the actual increase in the taxable  
property of that State in a single year  
to be over fifty-four per cent. The prin-  
cipal reason of this wonderful increase  
is found in the fact which the governor  
places prominently before the Legisla-  
ture, viz: The astonishing increase of  
Railroads. The State has over one thou-  
sand and two hundred miles of Railroads  
within its limits, and more of the iron  
road will have been finished, the whole at an estimate cost  
per mile of \$20,000. The rapid growth  
of Chicago, the metropolis of Illinois, is  
unprecedented even in American history.  
Twelve years ago it contained a popu-  
lation of 5,000, now it has 65,000! Two  
years ago there was only one rail-  
road—and that of only a few miles in  
length—entering the city. Now it has  
thirteen trunk lines of Railroad, and  
thirty-four extension branch lines com-  
municating with it, embracing an extent  
of 7,779 miles of Railroad. In addition  
to this there are ten trunk lines and  
three branches in progress—making 1-  
626 miles more. There will be daily  
leaving and entering the city of Chicago  
on the 1st of May next, forty-six trains,  
making in all ninety-two trains per day  
over the roads, to accommodate travel  
and commerce.—N. O. Bulletin.

THE END OF A ROMANTIC AD-  
VENTURE.

Everybody remembers the terrible  
torpedo which occurred in the city of  
Natchez, some years ago. At the time  
of this occurrence a carriage containing  
two ladies swept suddenly from the bluff  
along which it was driving, into the mid-  
dle of the Mississippi. The carriage, of  
course, immediately sunk, and the ladies,  
now carried down by the mad current  
of the river, now hurled with their in-  
flated dresses by the wild tornado, ex-  
pected momentarily to follow it. Their  
shrieks were drowned by the storm, and  
their dresses, already torn and saturated  
could not buoy them much longer.

Just then a steamer, under the com-  
mand of Captain Charles Russell, came  
along and their perilous situation was  
observed. Notwithstanding the violence  
of the storm, a passenger on board,  
young and daring, undertook their re-  
cue and succeeded. One of them, the  
more delicate of the two, was so entire-  
ly exhausted that she lay for some time  
an almost lifeless burden in his arms.  
Her face was fast assuming the pallor of  
marble, and her heart (pressed against  
his) had almost ceased to beat. So long  
did he wait for returning pulsation that  
his own manly face became pale with  
apprehension. In that short moment  
how dear she whom he had never seen  
before, seemed to him, and what worlds  
would he not have forfeited if it might  
be the means of restoring her to life.

But see! her large dreamy eyes open,  
and unconscious of everything around  
her, she sees only the face of her res-  
cuer—seen that once never to be forgotten  
—but with an undefinable dread of dan-  
ger not yet passed, her first act of return-  
ing animation is to fling her arms con-  
vulsively around his neck. That face so  
sweet to him when corpse-like, seems so  
much sweeter now, and his childlike ap-  
prehension is suddenly changed to such  
a glow of feeling, the warmth of which  
is not diminished by the grasp of her  
delicate arms and the pressure of her  
still cold cheek against his warm face.

Years have passed away since then.—  
He has been a wanderer and the hero of  
more than one adventure, but go where  
he would, the opening glance of those  
sweet eyes—giving the first indications of  
returning life—seemed as though it

press your lips even to the shade of the  
substance gone, and see if there be no  
drop of honey even in such recalling!

Ye that are grown to rigid manhood  
now, and have learned to battle with  
success against the yearning of a once  
strong sympathy with all things—have  
ye no remembrance of a Boy-Love, of a  
white lily amid the dark and damp mor-  
tars surrounding ye now?

Comes no blue-eyed Alice, no fair-  
haired Clara to your dream-couch as she  
did to your arms in those halcyon-days  
of youth that tinge the dark edges of  
existence with the violet-blue of Heav-  
en? O think—delicious thought! how  
your lips and hands and spirits joined  
though your after destinies lay apart—  
Think how your laughs and your sighs  
and your thoughts mingled like incense.  
How innocent were you then, and hap-  
py, too happy withal, because you were  
innocent.

Alice and Clara are gone now; so is  
love and so is happiness. That love, that  
all, love, though ye knew it not. Think  
much of your Boy-Love; they were true  
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Boy Love, think older heads—and older  
hearts too, scarcely pulse beneath those  
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Indeed, and can they not? Such is  
the opinion of many with many years;  
but their years have come not laden  
with the richness of wisdom. In the  
dim past they retrace not their steps to  
gather up the precious feelings they cast  
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have never known its tender pangs, its  
earliest, freshest poesy! Alas, then,  
laugh not, but rather weep; for life with  
you hath sped, and the first plantings of  
Heaven, before Time had snatched ye  
from the side of Innocence—grew not  
into order, whose sweet, inhaled, per-  
meates for aye the channels of the heart.

When the ashes and ice and clay,  
with which Disappointment and Society  
and Pride bulwark the world-developed  
spirit, and cut it off from the crystal  
streams of Mercy and Sentiment,—are  
brought away by a great good thought and  
resolve, some half forgotten Recollection,  
wishing to resume her genial sway,  
clothes herself in the robe of our Boy-  
love, and she is welcome all, and we are  
happy while she wears the charming guise.

The harp strings of a rinner line thrill  
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ness, quiver through its frame-work.

Generous, holy Boy-Love, we have  
no pencil to paint thy halos—no magic  
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Boy-Love, thou only art true love!

Nor chilling selfishness nor burning de-  
sire, nor wordly advantage, nor pompous  
purpose enters the wrapped and  
overflowing heart which harbors the  
boy's confiding, sacredly romantic love.

The little Past and the great Future,  
here and hereafter, the youthful being  
narrows into his iris. Present, and, cast-  
ing all his expectation and this essence  
of his life, together with the spotless  
soul, upon the shrine of his first, his  
purest love, he asks only to love for the  
sake of loving—no more seeks he there-  
in, in that brief compass, his all of  
Earth and Heaven are enfolded togeth-  
er.

Recall the delicious phantoms of Boy-  
Love, gentle readers both stern and fair,  
ye that loved and were beloved, and

would ever be before him, till his own  
eyes closed in death.

The lady is now a resident of Cincin-  
nati, and her rescuer, who is now the  
Captain of one of the steamers in the  
New York and San Francisco line, is at  
the present a sojourner at the Burnet  
House.

Our story is not done, but we expect  
to finish it in a few days by announcing  
that she, who was so gallantly rescued  
from a watery grave, has repaid the ob-  
ligation by rescuing her preserver from  
something far worse, (as every bachel-  
or knows) a life of single blessedness.

Cin. Columbian.

THE VIOLIN TRICK.—Some days ago  
there presented himself before a dealer  
in curiosities, at the Palais Royal, a  
young man poorly clothed. "Sir," said  
he, showing a violin which he carried, "I  
am a musical artist; this is the season of  
balls and soirees; I have just had a long  
illness, which has exhausted my purse;  
my only black coat is in pawn; I would  
be much obliged if you will lend me ten  
francs to redeem it. I would leave as  
security one of the violins you see, for I  
have two. It is an excellent instrument;  
I will return to take it again as soon as,  
thanks to my coat, I shall have earned  
some money at balls and parties." The  
young man had such an honest bearing  
that the dealer lent him ten francs and  
kept the violin, which he hung up in his  
shop.

The next day but one, a gentleman,  
well dressed wearing at his button-hole  
the ribbon of the Legion of honor, was  
choosing from the dealer's stock of goods  
some shell work. Seeing the violin he  
took it up, examining it narrowly.—  
"What is the price of this instrument?"  
said he. "It is not mine," replied the  
storekeeper, and he related how he came  
to possess it. "This violin," continued  
the unknown, "is worth money; it is a  
Cremona. Perhaps its owner himself is  
ignorant of its value. If he returns of-  
fer him two hundred francs for it. He  
is a needy artist who, it may be, will be  
obliged, and who can play just as well  
on another violin." Then handing fifty  
francs to the shopman, the unknown ad-  
ded, in taking his leave, "You will keep  
that for yourself if the affair succeeds.—  
I will return in a few days."

Two days after the young man re-ap-  
peared, wearing a new coat and endeavor-  
ing to look as well as he could, he offered  
him two hundred francs. After some  
hesitation he agreed, pocketed the money  
and withdrew, lamenting the sad neces-  
sity which compelled him to part with  
his favorite instrument. At the end of  
the week the dealer not having seen the  
decorated gentleman, became suspicious.  
He carried the violin to an instrument-  
maker, who offered him three francs for  
it. He acknowledged then, though a  
little late, that he had been the dupe of  
two adroit knaves, whom he described to  
the police.—Translated from Le Cour-  
rier Des Etats-Unis.

The Effect in the United States of a  
General War in Europe.—The New  
York Mercantile Journal of the 14th  
ult., in its leading article, says:

The aspect of affairs in this country is  
highly promising; on all sides we hear  
of prosperous adventures, flourishing  
manufactures, and famine prices for pro-  
duce, paid in each. The effect of such  
a combination must be to produce an  
enlargement of the commerce of the  
country, not to be restrained or kept un-  
der by the fears or the timidity of the  
over-cautious. The accumulation of  
gold within the country is every day  
widening the basis and strengthening  
the foundation upon which the super-  
structure of a permanently thriving  
commerce can be built. Although it is  
possible that the surface of society may  
be occasionally swept with a panic tem-  
pest, more or less powerful, from the  
carelessness induced by a preceding long  
calm, still the tide of a continually in-  
creasing commerce, and the current of  
the national industry will not be stayed  
nor averted. A general war in Europe,  
and the revaluations it must produce, will  
hasten the development of the immense  
resources of the North American con-  
tinent. Shipping, produce, and manufac-  
tures will find the impulse of the divi-  
sion of the population of European na-  
tions from the arts of peace to the in-  
security, restlessness and destruction of a  
state of warfare. The task of preserv-  
ing a strict, unbroken neutrality, will  
be one of difficulty for the government  
of the United States, but if persevered  
in and managed with a just discrimina-  
tion of the duty will be one of incalcu-  
lable advantage to the nation at large.

The first effect of the clash of war, may,  
probably tighten up the flow of the  
precious metals through the land—they  
may be hoarded some—but when the  
smoke of the first gun clears off, they  
will be seen that we have been more scared  
by the alarm than we would be hurt by  
the fight. Money will then flow in its  
ordinary channels and with its previous  
abundance. Should the war prove of  
lengthened duration, the attention of our  
agriculturalists will be turned to the pro-  
duction of tallow, hemp, &c., for sup-  
plying the void created in the foreign  
markets by the suppression of the Rus-  
sian commerce, and capitalists, taxid



# THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1854.

Frost.—There was a severe frost and considerable ice on standing water here on yesterday morning. Some injury to fruit and early wheat is anticipated.

SEIZURE OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.—The telegraphic statement that the Cuban authorities had apologized for the seizure of this vessel and offered ample reparation for damages sustained has not been confirmed. The expectation, created by this dispatch, that the matter had been amicably adjusted, prevented us from inserting in today's paper the President's message to Congress on the subject, and several articles from leading papers indicative of public opinion. In our next we will give whatever would interest our readers on this subject.

The Mobile Register of the 23rd inst. boldly characterizes this piratical seizure as an act of war; and the sentiment is freely expressed in various quarters that Congress can make no settlement in accordance with the demands of public opinion of this last of a long series of outrages and insults deliberately perpetrated by the Spanish authorities, than that which will comprehend the acquisition, and annexation, of the Island of Cuba to the United States.

PHILADELPHIA AND SAVANNAH.—The attention of the traveling public is particularly directed to the advertisement of C. A. L. Lamar, Agent of the Savannah and Philadelphia Steamship Line. The Railroad connection is now complete by two routes from Rome to Savannah, from Atlanta and also from Augusta. This safe and expeditious line of admirable Steamships from Savannah to Philadelphia has made ninety-eight passages without a single failure.

## Special Notice to Patrons.

Business engagements will place it out of our power to attend the Circuit Court in DeKalb Co. commencing on Monday next. Our accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of Judge Turnley or Col. W. P. Davis, with whom those indebted are earnestly entreated to make settlements.

## NEW GOODS.

See advertisement of Messrs. Woodward & White and Forney & Montgomery, who are just in receipt of their usually extensive and well selected stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

See advertisements of J. A. L'Hommedieu and W. V. Moore & Co. Mobile, who are now offering extensive at cost.

## Accident at the New Orleans Theatre.

A frightful accident occurred recently at the New Orleans Theatre, when it was densely crowded, by the falling of the gallery on the second tier of boxes, and that on the first tier. Six persons were killed and many others dangerously wounded. It will not excite much of either surprise or sympathy when it is known that the accident occurred in the midst of the performance of a play on Sunday evening. No wonder that a city in which the Sabbath is totally disregarded and desecrated, is scourged by flood and fire, pestilence and plague. A late writer on the early history of New Orleans, says that for many years it was not subject to the visitations of the yellow fever; and that this fatal pestilence is the legitimate fruit of the vicious habits of its people.

## COSTUME AT FOREIGN COURTS.

A brief account was published some months since of Senator Douglas' European tour. It will be remembered by those who read that account, that he declined the honor of seeing the Queen of England, when in London, because he was informed that he could not be permitted to do so in plain citizen dress. Even in Russia the Czar made no requisition for a change of dress. It is now stated in a London paper that "the Queen has most graciously intimated to Mr. Buchanan, the American Ambassador, that in future he is to be permitted to appear at State balls and her Majesty's dinner parties, in whatever costume he may prefer." The Lord Chamberlain has also made a similar communication to his Excellency, relative to his costume on the opening or closing of the sessions of Parliament. No doubt the threatened war with Russia, and the difficulties with which she is environed, at home and abroad, has made the Queen feel tastefully more neighborly and complaisant towards Brother Jonathan.

Mr. S. T. BLESSING, Daguerrean Artist, left this place for Talladega on yesterday. We have been requested to return the grateful thanks of Mr. Blessing to this community for their very liberal patronage and numerous manifestations of kindness; and we think we may safely add that Mr. S. carries with him the respect and best wishes of the citizens of this place and vicinity; for no artist has ever been more highly appreciated, or given more universal satisfaction. It is the expectation of Mr. Blessing to visit this place again in the course of twelve months.

NEW PAPER.—Messrs. Hooper & Hollifield, recently publishers of the Chambers-Tribune, have issued a prospectus for the publication of a paper at Montgomery, Alabama, to be called the "Mail." The paper is to be independent in politics, and mainly devoted to the interests of the State. Mr. Hooper is widely and favorably known as a writer of more than ordinary ability, and will doubtless make an interesting paper. The first number is to be issued some time in April.

The Hon. Ker Boyce, of South Carolina, extensively known through the Southern Country, died at Columbia, on the 18th inst. in the 68th year of his age. In his will he bequeathed \$30,000 to the College of Charleston and \$20,000 to the Charleston Orphan House.

TORRADO.—A fearful and destructive Tornado visited Florence, Ala. on the 10th inst. The warehouses and other buildings at the landing were levelled with the ground, and the splendid bridge across the Tennessee river at that place, which is said to have cost one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, was wrecked and torn to fragments by the force of the wind.

## THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

We mentioned the passage of this bill by the House of Representatives in our paper of the 14th inst. by 107 to 72; and expressed the opinion at the time that there was little chance of its passage by the Senate. But we notice that all our exchange papers which have expressed an opinion at all on the subject, say they have no doubt the Senate will pass the bill by a large majority. As to the intrinsic merits of this measure, making such a wholesale disposition of the public lands, we feel incapable of judging, and shall express no opinion. The public lands have been such a bone of contention between the old and new States, that no measures with regard to their disposition could excite much surprise. Were it not for the real or supposed conflicting interests of the old and new States, involved in the disposition of the public lands, it would doubtless be wise policy to graduate and reduce the price according to quality, or the length of time they have been in market, and reserve them as a source of revenue to the government to fall back on in case of emergency.

We find in one of our exchange papers the following statement of the provisions of the Homestead bill which has recently passed the House by such a large majority: "The bill provides first, that any free, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public land, which at the time of the application may be subject to private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

"Second. The person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the Register of the Land Office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said Register that he or she is the head of a family, or twenty-one years of age, and upon making affidavit and filling it with the register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land already specified: provided that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of said entry, and if at the expiration of such time the person making such entry, or if he be dead, his widow, or in case of her death, his heirs or devise, in case of her death, shall prove by two credible witnesses, he, or she, or they, have continued to reside upon and cultivate said land and still reside upon the same, and have not alienated it or any part thereof, then in such case he, or she, or they, shall be entitled to a patent as in other cases made and provided for by law: provided further in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children under twenty-one years of age, the right of the fee shall inure to the benefit of the said infant child or children, and the executor, administrator or guardian, may at any time within two years after the death of such surviving parents, in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicile, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, for no other purpose, and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States.

Third. All land acquired under this act shall in no event become liable to satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor. Fourth. In case a person who has filed his affidavit required shall have changed his or her residence, or abandoned said county for more than six months at any one time, in that event the land so entered to revert back to government, subject to appeal to the general office.

Fifth. If any individual now a resident of any one of the States or Territories and not a citizen of the United States at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act, shall have filed a declaration of intention as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native born citizen of the United States.

Sixth. No individual is permitted to

make more than one entry under the provisions of this act, and the commission of the General Land Office is required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect, and the Registers and Receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act, that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered in money half to be paid by the person making the application, at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; provided, however, all persons entering land under the provision of this act shall, as near as may be practicable, in making such entries be confined to each alternate quarter section, and to land subject to private entry, and provided nothing in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights; and provided further, that the provisions of this act shall be so construed as to authorize the class of persons provided for who may not own over 160 acres of land, to enter free of cost any lands adjoining his or her farm, subject to private entry at the minimum price in quantity equal to one hundred and sixty acres—provided he or she shall cultivate the whole or part thereof."

## The Mysteries of the Gardiner Case.

It has been rumored at Washington that the government will probably give to John Charles Gardiner, the brother and ally of George A. Of the tremendous Gardiner claim, the benefit of a free pardon, on condition of his turning State's evidence against the unpunished conspirators in that magnificent swindle. It is to be hoped that this will be done. John Charles Gardiner has declared his determination, in the face of the verdict against his brother, of standing his trial. This is courageous; but as his conviction would not reach the important and criminal conspirators, while his evidence against them might bring them all to justice, we trust that government will secure his testimony, if accessible, as the condition of full discharge.

At the same time, we recommend to the District Attorney at Washington, the Marshal of the District, and all others having authority in the premises, the policy of indicting and arresting for trial every individual, great or small, who has shared in the spoils of the Gardiner claim. Let the grand jury indict every man of them. No doubt, from some of them, even without the evidence of John Charles Gardiner, the clue to the mysteries of the Gardiner case might be instrumental in the first disclosure of this Gardiner fraud to the world, we are desirous to have the whole thing, in all its ramifications, made as clear as the light of day.

In this view of the subject, we are free to express our hearty thanks to honest Millard Fillmore. By bringing at least one of the criminals to justice, he has saved us from a verdict of ten and, perhaps, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars damages for defamation of character in the case of Dr. Gardiner. But the fearful and melancholy fate of poor Gardiner should not suspend the work of justice in retreating on his accomplices. Gen. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, enjoys a high reputation. He knew Dr. Gardiner as a dentist in the city of Mexico. He gave Dr. Gardiner a good character at Washington; he was, we understand, the first and principal counsel of the deceased in behalf of his claim. Knowing Dr. Gardiner to be an honest man, Gen. Thompson believed, no doubt, that his claim was honest; and perhaps both were deceived by other parties. If, therefore, John Charles Gardiner is not permitted to turn State's evidence, we should think it is due to Gen. Thompson that he should be allowed, before a court of justice, to explain how he was deceived in this Gardiner fraud; and we also think the government should permit him to return his fee as counsel—\$40,000 if he desires to do so. And so of Hon. George Evans, President of the board; Major Lath, Thomas Corwin, Moses B. Corwin, George Law, Mr. Marshall, and others. Let them all be heard, and let them all return their money, if they desire it. Why should the government refuse them this simple act of justice?

## New York Herald.

THE GARDINER FRAUD.—The Union states that the President is determined to prosecute every person connected with the Gardiner fraud, and adds:

"The guilty who may be within the reach of the law may rest assured that they will be dragged into the light of day. No position shall shield them, no past services rescue them, and no corrupt influences can be invoked to shield them from the fate they have merited. When men covetly plot the dishonor of their country, they, in advance, put with all regard for honor, and all claims upon humanity. They are, in their own minds, condemned and the Executive only inflicts the sentence which they have pronounced upon themselves."

## OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The telegraph announces that the Spanish authorities at Havana have apologized for the outrages on our flag, in the Black Warrior case, and promise ample reparation to the owners of vessel and cargo. This will be all as it should be, so far as the private rights encroached upon are concerned, and the affair may be thus patched up for the present. But if nothing more is exacted by our government, and the affair goes off with a simple apology, and with pecuniary compensation to the parties immediately damaged, what purpose is there against a speedy repetition of just such annoyances? What certainty is there that the same or an equally gross outrage may not be perpetrated on the next visit to Havana of the Black Warrior, or any other American steamer? This is but one long catalogue of indignities liberally inflicted on our flag and our countrymen, time after time by the Spanish authorities. The purpose seems manifest to harass our citizens—embarrass our commerce, and insult our flag and nation, with a view to obstruct intercourse between Cuba and the country. This is grossly offensive to the spirit of treaties of amity and commerce, and cheaply attained by hypocritical apologies, which will be a scandal and a disgrace upon our escutcheon.

It is time for this government to demand exemplary atonement. It is time for it to place Spain upon terms, and to have a distinct announcement that should a similar outrage be committed again, the penalty will only be received by our Commodores, or Generals, on the side of Moro Castle with the United States flag flying over the battlement.

Or as effectual a remedy would be the repeal, or authority to the President to suspend all acts of Congress against filibustering expeditions, upon the contingency of any like malicious violation of the rights of our citizens. In a few days after such suspension it would not be any armed myrmidon of old Spain to be found on the land.

The American volunteers who swarm over in fleets—they will raise the flag of independence on every town and hamlet; the beautiful island of Cuba would be a hall and her long oppressed people hail the Americans as deliverers and friends.

Such, sooner or later, is "the fast destiny."

## Constitutionalist & Republic.

## Warrior in Washington.

The Washington Sentinel, of Saturday, says: "If we can believe our ears, there is no little probability that, on receiving official information from the President, announcing the facts in the steamer Black Warrior's case, to be as alleged in the newspapers, Congress will promptly authorize the Chief Magistrate of the United States to suspend our neutrality laws with reference to Spain by proclamation. If the steamer and her cargo be not released by the Spanish authorities in Havana in a few hours after news of that action of Congress may reach Cuba. For the time being the anti-Spanish fever rages with great violence. Even among members regarded as Free-soilers, we hear appeals of letting the Fillmoreans work their will on Spain's powers in Cuba, at the first summons from the howling Cries of the Island. We know that some of the knowing ones have actually wagered that in sixty days, our neutrality laws will be thus suspended.

The Captain General, by his high-handed outrage, has struck a chord which promises to vibrate anything but agreeable music in his ears—that's certain. In one month after the President may be compelled to issue such a proclamation, one hundred thousand armed Americans might easily be landed from various points on our coasts, on the Island of Cuba. At present, France and England have their hands quite full at home, leaving the Island practically at the mercy of American adventures. Should Congress say the word, under the existing state of exasperation, heightened immeasurably by the too favorable opportunities for the cheap acquisition of the prize, Spain may look out for squalls. The fact that not a vote was cast yesterday against the resolution of inquiry proposed by Mr. Phillips, shows that the House are by no means indisposed to proceed at once to the subject matter, in a practical way.

## The Gadsden Treaty Territory.

The New Orleans Delta, gives us the following information: Major Stein, of the Second Dragoons, who is now in our city, passed two years in a thorough survey of this whole region, and particularly of those portions south of the Gila, in the north of Sonora. His survey was not a mere scientific one, but it was the elaborate, practical and extensive observation of a gentleman of great experience in such matters. Being a Northern man, a resident of Missouri, and a gentleman who has no

personal interest to subserve in the matter, his testimony is entitled to the highest weight. It is from Major Stein we learn that the territory included in the Gadsden purchase is one of the most valuable ever obtained by the United States; that instead of twenty millions, it would be cheap at one hundred millions of dollars; that it embraces a region which is well watered by the branches of the Colorado, and is pleasantly diversified with mountain and valley—possesses great resources for agricultural purposes for grazing, for the production of sugar cane, cotton and other crops.

Against this intolerable nuisance, there has been, for years, a loud but unavailing outcry. Besides occupying the time of the Legislature to the exclusion of matters of general importance, this system of passing laws for local purposes and private benefit is fraught with injustice and corruption. Men doubtless often succeed in obtaining from the Legislature some profitable franchise, the privilege of erecting a toll-gate or some other catch-penny obstruction, by which the community is subjected to loss and inconvenience. All such matters—and they make up the greater part of the doings of the assembled wisdom—should be placed under the control of the county authorities. To the courts, should be given the final decision in cases of divorce—a subject which now forms a profitable source both of legislative "fun" and State expenditure. There are various other matters which might be safely and beneficially left to subordinate jurisdiction—thus relieving the Legislature from an enormous waste of time and labor; and relieving the Treasury of a heavy and needless expense, and, though not least, depriving our paper publishers of an excuse for filling their columns with the most unbearable stuff that ever was imposed on a reading and paying community.—Monitor.

## RAVAL OF ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. ONLY INTERESTING.

## Progress of the War.

EXTENSIVE MILITARY AND NAVAL PREPARATIONS STILL GOING ON IN EVERY DIRECTION.

Actual operations exhibit no new features but every Power in Europe continues to arm—France, England, and Russia on an immense scale.

Sir Charles Napier is appointed to the command of the Baltic allied fleets, and Admiral Seymour is in command of over twenty ships already assembled at Spithead.

A report from a private source (as yet unconfirmed) says that the Czar has laid an embargo on British shipping in Russian ports.

ON THE DANUBE. The Danube the deep snow prevented any movement by either army. The weather was becoming milder, and the Russians were making preparations to cross the Danube.

There had been considerable fighting by small parties whenever they had come in contact, but no decisive action.

MOVEMENTS IN ASIA. From Asia there have been no advices.

Another convoy of 16,000 men was preparing at Constantinople for Batum.

A LAST NOTE FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE Czar.—CATEGORICAL ANSWER DEMANDED.—A statement is current that couriers are on their way to St. Petersburg, with a joint note from England and France, demanding a categorical reply within one week, whether the Czar will evacuate the Principalities before April 30—a refusal, or no answer, or of the danger to which it is, I fear, but the immediate procedure. The first is to this effect:—

"Spaniards.—We have suffered enough already. The subject condition of the Government has reached its utmost limit. The laws are violated. The constitution no longer exists. The ministry is no longer the ministry of the queen; it is the ministry of an imbecile, absurd, ridiculous favorite—a man without reputation, without glory, without talent, without honor, without any titles to ensure favor except those which the caprice of lust gives him. This new Godoy pretends to plant his heel on the neck of this heroic nation, the immortal mother of the victims of the 28 of May, of the heroes of Saragossa and Gerona, of the warriors of Arabian, Mendigoria, and Luchana. Are we, indeed, to endure with impunity so much ignominy? Are there no longer swords in the country of the Cid? No weapons of any kind? Up, up, Spaniards! To arm all—Death to favor! Heral for the Constitution and liberty!"

## Interminable Legislation.

The extent to which it has become the custom of our State Legislature to encumber the statute book with a confused mass of local trivial and ridiculous enactments, is a serious and growing evil. During the session which has just closed its "by-laws" over five hundred acts were passed. This does not include, either received their origin from the Executive tomahawk, or the forty odd "innocents" which were "deprived of life by indecent haste of legislative partition. Of the vast number of embryonic acts—those which never saw the light and never succeeded in getting beyond the first or second stage of existence—we have no means of making a calculation. And yet it is very probable that the greater part of those bills which were "lost," related to matters of fully as much importance to the interest of the State, as do nine-tenths of those which, by management or accident, were passed into laws.

Against this intolerable nuisance, there has been, for years, a loud but unavailing outcry. Besides occupying the time of the Legislature to the exclusion of matters of general importance, this system of passing laws for local purposes and private benefit is fraught with injustice and corruption. Men doubtless often succeed in obtaining from the Legislature some profitable franchise, the privilege of erecting a toll-gate or some other catch-penny obstruction, by which the community is subjected to loss and inconvenience. All such matters—and they make up the greater part of the doings of the assembled wisdom—should be placed under the control of the county authorities. To the courts, should be given the final decision in cases of divorce—a subject which now forms a profitable source both of legislative "fun" and State expenditure. There are various other matters which might be safely and beneficially left to subordinate jurisdiction—thus relieving the Legislature from an enormous waste of time and labor; and relieving the Treasury of a heavy and needless expense, and, though not least, depriving our paper publishers of an excuse for filling their columns with the most unbearable stuff that ever was imposed on a reading and paying community.—Monitor.

## PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP LINE.

CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

STATE OF GEORGIA, 1250 Tons, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, Jr. KEYSTONE STATE, 1500 Tons, Capt. R. HARRIS.

Ninety-eight passages without a single failure. River navigation 100 miles on the Delaware, only two nights at sea. Sailing days every Wednesday, from each port, as follows:

saving the Legislature from an enormous waste of time and labor ;  
 regarding the Treasury of the  
 country and needless expense, and  
 last, though not least, depriving  
 newspaper publishers of an excuse  
 for filling their columns with the  
 most unbearable stuff that ever  
 was imposed on a reading and pa-  
 tient community.—*Monitor.*

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CARNAVAL OF ARABIA AT HALIFAX  
 ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.  
 HIGHLY INTERESTING.  
 Progress of the War.  
 INTERESTING MILITARY AND NAVAL



Stille

# COMMON LAW Still in Force.

Now receiving a large stock of **Spring and Summer MERCHANDISE**, consisting of general variety in all the lines common to Country Stores. **GOODS** have been selected with much care, and will be sold at the lowest prices. Needless to say they are handsome, as that fact is readily perceived by an examination. They are also substantial, and will generally render satisfaction to customers. Common Law still being in force, we must necessarily sell cheap. Please examine. **WOODWARD & WHITE.** March 28, 1854.—6t.

# FORNEY & MONTGOMERY ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR RECENT PURCHASES OF RING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they invite the attention of the public, and particularly their old customers; and assure them that every attention has been given to selection of their stock—embracing a great variety of the newest and most fashionable styles, which they will sell on as favorable terms as any other house in the country. **March 28, 1854.—6t.**

# SELLING OFF AT COST.

**J. A. L'HOMMEDIU,**  
MOBILE, ALA.  
of the Large Gold Watch, N. E. CONNER WATER and ST. FRANCIS STS. is his entire stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver and PLATED GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Wafers, Watch Materials, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., and will sell the same at a great discount. **AT COST, FOR CASH.** **WELL WORTH THE NOTICE OF COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS IN WANT.** **AT COST, FOR CASH.** This stock are T. F. Cooper, Robt. Russell, M. J. Tobias & Co., R. & G. Joseph Johnson, Mattie Stoddard, Harrison Robinson, J. A. L'Homme and other celebrated makers' **Gold and Silver Watches** for Ladies, set with Diamonds, and also Enamelled, Plain Gold, Vest and Guard Chains; Charlatans, Gold Scales and Keys, Fob Buckle, Diamond Pins, Rings and Ear Rings, a large assortment; Fine Cluster and Pins, Gold Bracelets, Pins and Ear Rings, in sets and separate. **OLD PENS,** Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, a large assortment; Pens and Chains, Charms, Rosettes, FANCY WORK BOXES, Portmonies, Card Baskets, Fans, Watch Stands, Paper Mache, Table Clocks, Work and Dressing Cases, **OIL PAINTINGS,** Fine Marble Clocks and Time Pieces, Yankee Clocks, Pocket CUTLERY of the best, Razors, Thimble, Gold and Silver Spectacles, all kinds; Chess Men and Boards, Backgammon Boards and Men; Silver Tea Sets, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Caps, Pitchers, &c.; Cane, Gold, Silver, Ivory and Bone Mounted; MILITARY TRIMMINGS; and a large variety of Goods usually kept in a Watch and Jewelry Store, quite too numerous to mention. **TERMS—CASH, ON DELIVERY.** Also, **ENGRAVING** done with neatness, and New Jewelry made to order. **Orders accompanied with the CASH, shall be promptly attended to, and in my line, that I have not, shall be ordered from the North at a small discount.** **Mobile, March 28th 1854.—1t.**

# SELLING OFF AT COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

subscribers having determined to close their present business by the 1st of next, offer their splendid stock of **WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.,** at COST. This stock comprises the best assortment of Goods in their line ever offered in this city, consisting of— Watches from the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe, of French, English and American manufacture. **GOOD WORK,** very rich and of the latest styles. A general assortment of— Plated Ware, Cutlery, Pistol, Paper Mache Goods, Port Monies, Card Cases. A large variety of such Goods as are usually called for in establishments of this kind. This stock is entirely new, and having been purchased on favorable terms, offers a rare opportunity to the trade as well as others to provide themselves with rich and desirable Goods. **Manufacturing and Repairing** will be attended to as usual until the business is closed. The above stock will be sold for cash or city acceptance. **W. V. MOORE & CO.,** 31 St. Francis st., Mobile, Ala., March 28, 1854.—1t.

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1092. 114 x 1104. 115 x 1116. 116 x 1128. 117 x 1140. 118 x 1152. 119 x 1164. 120 x 1176. 121 x 1188. 122 x 1200. 123 x 1212. 124 x 1224. 125 x 1236. 126 x 1248. 127 x 1260. 128 x 1272. 129 x 1284. 130 x 1296. 131 x 1308. 132 x 1320. 133 x 1332. 134 x 1344. 135 x 1356. 136 x 1368. 137 x 1380. 138 x 1392. 139 x 1404. 140 x 1416. 141 x 1428. 142 x 1440. 143 x 1452. 144 x 1464. 145 x 1476. 146 x 1488. 147 x 1500. 148 x 1512. 149 x 1524. 150 x 1536. 151 x 1548. 152 x 1560. 153 x 1572. 154 x 1584. 155 x 1596. 156 x 1608. 157 x 1620. 158 x 1632. 159 x 1644. 160 x 1656. 161 x 1668. 162 x 1680. 163 x 1692. 164 x 1704. 165 x 1716. 166 x 1728. 167 x 1740. 168 x 1752. 169 x 1764. 170 x 1776. 171 x 1788. 172 x 1800. 173 x 1812. 174 x 1824. 175 x 1836. 176 x 1848. 177 x 1860. 178 x 1872. 179 x 1884. 180 x 1896. 181 x 1908. 182 x 1920. 183 x 1932. 184 x 1944. 185 x 1956. 186 x 1968. 187 x 1980. 188 x 1992. 189 x 2004. 190 x 2016. 191 x 2028. 192 x 2040. 193 x 2052. 194 x 2064. 195 x 2076. 196 x 2088. 197 x 2100. 198 x 2112. 199 x 2124. 200 x 2136. 201 x 2148. 202 x 2160. 203 x 2172. 204 x 2184. 205 x 2196. 206 x 2208. 207 x 2220. 208 x 2232. 209 x 2244. 210 x 2256. 211 x 2268. 212 x 2280. 213 x 2292. 214 x 2304. 215 x 2316. 216 x 2328. 217 x 2340. 218 x 2352. 219 x 2364. 220 x 2376. 221 x 2388. 222 x 2400. 223 x 2412. 224 x 2424. 225 x 2436. 226 x 2448. 227 x 2460. 228 x 2472. 229 x 2484. 230 x 2496. 231 x 2508. 232 x 2520. 233 x 2532. 234 x 2544. 235 x 2556. 236 x 2568. 237 x 2580. 238 x 2592. 239 x 2604. 240 x 2616. 241 x 2628. 242 x 2640. 243 x 2652. 244 x 2664. 245 x 2676. 246 x 2688. 247 x 2700. 248 x 2712. 249 x 2724. 250 x 2736. 251 x 2748. 252 x 2760. 253 x 2772. 254 x 2784. 255 x 2796. 256 x 2808. 257 x 2820. 258 x 2832. 259 x 2844. 260 x 2856. 261 x 2868. 262 x 2880. 263 x 2892. 264 x 2904. 265 x 2916. 266 x 2928. 267 x 2940. 268 x 2952. 269 x 2964. 270 x 2976. 271 x 2988. 272 x 3000. 273 x 3012. 274 x 3024. 275 x 3036. 276 x 3048. 277 x 3060. 278 x 3072. 279 x 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